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singular, is, the gen. eius, the dat. ei, the acc. eum, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eo. The no. plural ij, the ge. eorum, the dat. eis or ijs, the acc. eos, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eis or ijs.

In the feminine gēdre, the no. singular, ea, the ge. eius, the dat. ei, the ac. eam, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ea. The no. plural eę, the ge. earum, the dat. eis or ijs, the ac. eas, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eis or ijs.

In the neuter gēdre, the no. singular, id, the gen. eius, the dat. ei, the ac. id, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eo. The no. plural ea, the ge. eorū, the da. eis or ijs, the ac. ea, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eis or ijs.

Lyke wyse, In the masculyne gēdre, the no. singular, ipse, the gen. ipsius, the dat. ipsi, the ac. ipsum, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipso. The no. plural ipsi, the gen. ipsorum, the dat. ipsis, the ac. ipsos, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipsis.

In the femynyne gēdre, the no. singular, ipsa, the ge. ipsius, the da. ipsi, the ac. ipsam, the uo. lacketh, the abl. ipsa. The no. plural ipsę, the ge. ipsarum, the da. ipsis, the ac. ipsas, the uo. lacketh, the abl. ipsis.

In the neuter gēdre, the no. singular ipsum, the ge. ipsius, the da. ipsi, the ac. ipsum, the uo. lacketh, the abl. ipso. The no. plural ipsa, the ge. ipsorum, the da. ipsis, the ac. ipsa, the uo. lacketh, the abl. ipsis.

And lyke these be. ij; nownes declyned, idem, and qui thus. In the masculyne gēdre, the no. singular, idem, the ge. eiusdem, the dat. eidem, the ac. eundē, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eodem. The no. plural, idē, the ge. eorundem, the dat. eisdem, the ac. eisdē, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eisdem.

In the femynyne gēdre, the no. singular, eadem, the ge. eiusdem, the da. eidem, the ac. eandem, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eadem. The no. plural eadē, the gen. earundem, the dat. eisdem, the ac. eisdem, the uo. lacketh, the abl. eisdem.

In the

RVDIMEN.

In the neuter gendre, the no. singuler, idem, the gen. eiusdem, the dat. eidem, the ac. idem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eodem. The no. plurel eadem, the ge. eorundem, the dat. eisdem, the accu. eadem, the uoca. lacketh, the ab. eisdem.

In the masculyne gendre, the no. singuler, qui, the gen. cuius, the dat. cui, the ac. quem, the uoca. lacketh, the ab. quo. The no. plurel qui, the ge. quorū, the da. quibus, the ac. quos, the uo. lacketh, the ab. quibus.

In the femine gendre, the no. singuler, quę, the ge. cuius, the da. cui, the ac. quam, the uo. lacketh, the ab. qua. the no. plurel quę, the ge. quarum, the dat. quibus, the ac. quas, the uo. lacketh, the ab. quibus.

In the neuter gēdre, the no. singuler, quod, the ge. cuius, the da. cui, the ac. quod, the uo. lacketh, the ab. quo. the no. plurel quę, the ge. quorum, the dat. quibus, the ac. quę, the uo. lacketh, the ab. quibus. And deriuatiues be declyned thus. In the masculin gendre, the no. singuler, meus, the ge. mei, the dat. meo, the ac. meum, the uo. mi, the abl. meo. The no. plur. mei, the ge. meorū, the da. meis, the ac. meos, the uo. mei, the ab. meis.

In the feminyne gendre, the no. singuler, mea, the ge. meę, the da. meę, the ac. meam, the uoc. mea, the ab. mea. the no. plurel meę, the ge. mearum, the dat. meis, the ac. meas, the vo. meę, the ab. meis.

In the neuter gendre, the no. singuler, meū, the ge. mei, the da. meo, the ac. meum, the uo. meū, the ab. meo. the no. plurel mea, the ge. meorū, the da. meis, the ac. mea, the uo. mea, the ab. meis.

Lyke wyse tuus tui, tua tuę, tuum tui.

Suus sui, sua suę, suum sui.

Noster nostri, nostra nostre, nostrum nostri.

Vester uestri, uestra uestre, uestrum uestri.

And two deriuatyues be declyned thus.

In the

DECLIN.

In the masculyne and feminyne gēdre, Nostras nostratis nostrati nostratem, Vestras uestratis uestrati uestratem, lyke nownes of the thyrde declynation, with cuias cuiatis cuiati also.

VERBE.

THe uerbe is declyned with modes, tenses, persons, and nombres.

Modes be. v. the indicatyue, the imperatyue, the optatyue, the subiunctyue, the infinityue.

Tenses also be. v. the present, the preterimperfite, the preterperfit, the preterpluperfit, and the futur. Persons be thre: the fyrst, as amo, the secunde, as amas, the thyrde, as amat.

Nombres be. ij. the singuler, as amo, the plurel, as amamus.

Of uerbes there be. ij. maner, some in o, some in or, and one called the verbe of substaūce, sum. Verbes in o, be beclyned thus.

¶ The indicatiue mode.

The present singuler, Amo amas amat,

Plurel, amamus amatis amant.

the pter imperf. singuler, amabam amabas amabat,

plurel, amabamus amabatis amabant.

The preterperf. sing. amavi amauisti amauit,

plurel, amauimus uistis uerunt or ere.

the preterplu. sing. amaueram ueras uerat,

plurel, amaueramus ueratis uerant.

the futur singuler, amabo amabis amabit.

plurel, amabimus amabitis amabunt.

¶ The imperatiue mode.

The present, and pterimp. singuler, ama or amato,

amet or amato. Plurel, amemus, amate or

amatote, ament or amento.

RVDIMEN. 11

The preterperfect and preterpluperfect, lacke in all uerbes of latyn, but we supply them with like tenses of the subiunctiue mode, of the whiche mode also be these. iij. amet amemus ament.

The future lacketh in al uerbes.

¶ The optatiue mode.

The present singuler, amem ames amet,
Plurel, amemus ametis ament.

The preter imperf. singuler, utiuam amarem res ret
Plurel, utinam amaremus retis rent.

The preterperf. singuler, utinam amauerim ris rit,
Plurel, utinam amauerimus ritis rint. s

The preterpluperf. sing. utinā amauissem ille disset,
Plurel, utinam amauissemus setis sent.

optatiue

¶ ~~The optatiue mode.~~ The subiunctiue mode

The present singuler, cum amem ames amet,
Plurel, cum amemus ametis ament.

The preter imperf. singuler, cum amarem res ret,
Plurel, cum amaremus retis rent.

The preterperf. singuler, cum amauerim ris rit,
Plurel, cum amauerimus ritis rint.

The preterplu. singuler, cum amauissem ille sset,
Plurel, cum amauissemus setis sent.

The future singuler, cum amauero ueris uerit,
Plurel, cum amauerimus ueritis uerint.

¶ The infinitiue mode.

The present and preterimperfecte amare.

The preterperfecte and preterpluperfecte amauisse.

The futur lacketh in all uerbes both actiue and passiue, but we take for it in the actiue the participle in tus, and esse: as amaturus or amaturum esse, as the circumstance requireth.

Gerundiues, amandi amando amandum.

Supines, amatum amatu.

Participles of the present, in al gendres, amans,
Of the future, amaturus.

Here

DECLINA.

Here, or we declyne the uerbe in or, for supplyeng
of many tenses lackyng in all suche uerbes, we must
lerne to declyne the uerbe sum, in this wyse.

¶ The indicatiue mode.

The present singuler, sum es est,

Plurel, sumus estis sunt.

The preter imperfect singuler, eram eras erat.

Plurel, eramus eratis erant.

The preterperfect singuler, fui fuisti fuit,

Plurel, fuimus fuistis fuerunt or fuere.

The preterplu. singuler, fueram ras rat,

Plurel, fueramus ratis rant.

The futuſ singuler, ero eris erit,

Plurel, erimus eritis erunt.

¶ The imperatiue mode.

The present singuler, sis es or esto, sit or esto,

Plurel, simus este or estote, sint or funto.

¶ The optatiue mode.

The present singuler, utinam sim sis sit,

Plurel, utinam simus sitis sint.

the preterimperf. singuler, utinam essem esses esset,

Plurel, utinam essemus setis sent.

the preter perf. singuler, utinam fuerim ris rit,

Plurel, utinam fuerimus ritis rint.

the pterplu. singuler, utinā fuisset fuisset fuisset,

Plurel, utinam fuissetus setis sent.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The present singuler, cum sim sis sit,

Plurel, cum simus sitis sint.

The preterimperf. singuler, cum essem esses esset,

Plurel, cum essemus setis sent.

The preter per. singuler, cum fuerim fueris fuerit,

Plurel, cum fuerimus ritis rint.

The preterplu. singuler, cum fuisset isset isset,

Plurel, cum fuissetus isset isset.

RVDIMEN.

The future singular, cum fuero fueris fuerit,
plurel, cum fuerimus ritis rint.

¶ In the infinitiue mode.

The present, esse. the preterperf. & pluperf. fuisse.
the future, futurum esse.

The participle of the present is nat vfed,
Of the future, futurus.

The verbe in or is declyned thus.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The present sing. Amor amaris or amare amatur,
Plurel, amamur amamini amantur.

The preter imperf. sing. amabar baris or bare batur
Plurel, amabamur bamini bantur.

The preterperf. singular, amatus sum or fui amatus
es or fuisti, amatus est or fuit.

Plurel, amati sumus or fuimus, amati estis
or fuistis, amati sunt fuerunt or fuere.

The preterplu. sin. amatus eram or fueram, amatus
eras or fueras, amatus erat or fuerat.

Plurel, amati eramus or fueramus, amati e-
ratis or fueratis, amati erant or fuerant.

The futuſ singular, amabor beris or bere bitur,
Plurel, amabimur bimini buntur.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

The pres. and imp. amare or amator / ametur or ator
Plu. amemur amini or aminor, mētur or ātor.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The present singular, utinam amer eris or ere etur,
Plurel, utinam amemur emini entur.

the preterimp. sin. utinā amerer reris or rere retur,
Plurel, utinam amaremur remini rentur.

the preter perf. sing. utinam amatus sim or fuerim a-
matus sis or fueris, amatus sit or fuerit,

Plurel, utinā amati simus or fuerimus, amati
sitis or fueritis, amati sint or fuerint.

the pterplu. singular, utinā amatus essem or fuissem
amatus

DECLINA.

amatus esses or fuisses, amat⁹ esset or fuisset,
Plurel, utinam amati essemus or fuissemus, ama-
mati essetis or fuissetis, amati esset or fuisset.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The present singular, cum amareris or ere etur,

Plurel, cum amemur amemini amentur.

The preterimp. sin. cum amarer reris or rere retur,

Plurel, cum amaremur remini amarentur.

The preterper. sing. cum amatus sim or fuerim ama-

tus sis or fueris, amatus sit or fuerit,

Plurel, cum amati simus or fuerimus, ama-

ti sitis or fueritis, amati sint or fuerint.

The preterplu. singular, cū amatus essem or fuissem

amatus esses or fuisses, amat⁹ esset or fuisset,

Plurel, cum amati essemus or fuissemus, ama-

ti essetis or fuissetis, amati essent or fuissent.

The futur. sin. cum amatus fuero, atus ris, atus rit,

plur. cum amati fuerimus, ati ritis, ati rint.

¶ In the infinitiue mode.

The pres. and pterimperf. amari, the preterperfit,

and pluperfite, amatum or amatus esse, after

the circumstance. And for the future aman-

dum or amandus esse.

Gerundiues, amandi amando amandum.

The supine, amatu.

Participle of the preter tense, amatus,

Of the future, amandus.

And al, that be declyned after one of these, be they

called of the first coniugation.

¶ In the secunde coniugation.

Other whyle verbes be declyned thus.

¶ The indicatiue mode.

The present singular, Doceo doces docet,

Plurel, docemus docetis docent.

The preter imperf. singular, docebam docebas bat,

Plurel, docebamus docebatis docebant.

The preter

RVDIMEN.

The preterper. sing. docui docuisti docuit,
 plurel, docuimus docuistis docuerunt or ere.
 the preterplu. sing. docueram docueras docuerat.
 plurel, docueramus docueratis docuerant.
 the futur singular, docebo docebis docebit.
 plurel, docebimus docebitis docebunt.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.
 the pres. and imp. sin. doce or doceto, doceat or ceto
 plu. doceam⁹ docete or tote: doceāt or docēto

¶ In the optatiue mode.
 The present sing. utinam doceam doceas doceat,
 plurel, utinam doceamus ceatis doceant.
 the preter imper. sing. utinā docerem ceres ceret,
 plurel, utinam doceremus doceretis rent.
 the preterperf. sing. utinam docuerim cueris cuerit,
 plurel, utinam docuerimus ritis rint.
 the preterplu. sing. utinam docuissem isles islet,
 plurel, utinam docuissemus setis sent.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.
 The present sing. cum doceam doceas doceat,
 plurel, cum doceamus atis ant.
 the preterimperf. sing. cū docerem doceres doceret.
 plurel, cum doceremus retis rent.
 the preterperf. sing. cum docuerim docueris rit,
 plurel, cum docuerimus eritis erint.
 the preterplu. sing. cum docuissem isles islet.
 plurel, cum docuissemus isletis islent.
 the futur singular, cum docuero docueris rit.
 plurel, cum docuerimus eritis erint.

¶ In the infinitiue mode.
 The p̄sent and impf. docere, the preterperf. and plu
 perfect, docuisse, the futur docturum esse.
 Gerundiues, docendi docendo docendum.
 Supines, doctum doctū.
 Participle of the present tens, docens.
 Of the future, docturus.

DECLIN.

In or.

In the indicative mode.

The present sing. doceat docetis or docere docetur
plurel, docemur docemini docentur.

the preter imper. sing. docebar baris or bare batur,
plurel, docebamur bamini bantur.

the preterperf. sing. doctus sum or fui, doctus es or
fuisti, ductus est or fuit,

plurel, docti sumus or fuimus, docti estis or
fuistis, docti sunt fuerunt or fuere.

The preterplu. sing. doctus eram or fueram, doctus
eras or fueras, doctus erat or fuerat,

plurel, docti eramus or fueramus, docti era-
tis or fueratis, docti erant or fuerant.

the futur singuler, docebor beris or bere bitur.

plurel, docebimur bimini buntur.

In the imperative mode.

The p̄f. & imp. docere or docetor, doceatur or cetor
plu. doceamur, mini or minor, ceatur or cētor.

In the optative mode.

The present sing. utinam doceat atis or are atur,
Plurel, utinam doceamur amini antur.

The p̄ter imp. sing. utinā docerer reris or rere retur
Plurel, utinam doceremur remini rentur.

The preterperf. sing. utinā doctus sim or fuerim do-
ctus sis or fueris, doctus sit or fuerit,

Plurel, utinam docti simus or fuerimus, docti
sitis or fueritis, docti sint or fuerint.

the preterplu. sing. utinam doctus essem or fuissem,
doctus esses or fuisses, doctus esset or fuisset,

plurel, docti essemus or fuissemus, docti esse-
tis or fuissetis, docti essent or fuissent.

In the subjunctive mode.

The present sing. cum doceat atis or are doceatur,
plur. cum doceamur amini antur.

the pretet imper. sing. cū docerer reris or rere retur,
plurel,

DECLIN. V

The present and imp. lege or legito, legat or legito.
 plu. legam⁹, legite or gitote, legāt or legūto.

¶ In the optative mode.

The present singular, utinam legam legas legat,
 Plural, utinam legamus legatis legant.

the preterimp. sing. utinā legerem legeres legeret,
 Plural, utinam legeremus retis rent.

the preter perf. sing. utinam legerim legeris legerit,
 Plural, utinā legerimus legeritis legerint,

the pter plu. singular, utinam legissem gisses gisset,
 Plural, utinam legissemus gissetis gissent.

¶ In the subjunctive mode.

The present singular, cum legam legas legat.
 Plural, cum legamus legatis legant.

The preterimp. sin. cum legerem legeres legeret,
 Plural, cum legeremus legeretis legerent.

the preterp. sing. cum legerim legeris legerit,
 plural, cum legerimus legeritis legerint.

the preter plu. sing. cum legissem legisses legisset,
 plur. el, cum legissemus legissetis legissent.

The future singular, cum legero legeris legerit,
 plural, cum legerimus legeritis legerint.

¶ In the infinitive mode.

The present and imp. legere. the preterperfect and
 pluper. legisse, the future, lecturum esse.

Gerundines, legendi legendo legendum.

Supynes, lectum lectu.

Participles, of the present tense legens,

Of the future, lecturus.

In or

¶ In the indicative mode.

The present sing. Legor geris or gere legent,

Plural, legimur legimini leguntur.

The preter imperf. sing. legebar batis or bate batur

Plural, legebamur legebamini legebantur.

R V D I M E N.

The preterper. f. sing. lectus sum or fui, lectus es
or fuisti, lectus est or fuit.

plurel, lecti sumus or fuimus, lecti estis or
fuistis, lecti sunt fuerunt or fuere.

the preterplu. sing. lectus eram or fueram, lectus e-
ras or fueras, lectus erat or fuerat,

plurel, lecti eramus or fueramus, lecti eratis
or fueratis, lecti erant or fuerant.

the futuſ sing. legar legeris or legere legetur

plurel, legemur legemini legentur.

¶ In the imperariue mode.

The pres. and imp. legere or gitor, legatur or gitor,
pl. legamur, gimini or gimior, gatur or gutor.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The present sin. utinam legar legaris or are legatur
plurel, utinam legamur gimini legantur.

the preter imp. sin. utinā legerer reris or rere retur.
plurel, utinam legeremur remini rentur.

the preterper. sing. utinam lectus sim or fuerim, le-
ctus sis or fueris, lectus sit or fuerit,
plurel, lecti simus or fuerimus, lecti sitis or
fueritis, lecti sint or fuerint.

the preterplu. sing. utinam lectus essem or fuisset,
lectus esses or fuisses, lectus esset or fuisset,
plur. utinam lecti essemus or fuissetus, lecti
essetis or fuissetis, lecti essen or fuissent.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The present. sing. cum lega- garis or gare legatur,
plurel, cum legamur gimini gantur.

the preter imp. sing. cū legerer reris or rere retur,
plu. cum legeremur remini rentur.

the preterper. sin. cum lectus sim or fuerim, lectus
sis or fueris, lectus sit or fuerit.

plu. cum lecti simus or fuerimus, lecti sitis or
fueritis, lecti sint or fuerint.

the preter plu. sing. cum lectus essem or fuisset, le-
ctus

DECLINAVI

aus esses or fuisses, lectus esset or fuisset,
 plur. cum lecti effemus or fuissimus, lecti esse-
 tis or fuissetis, lecti essent or fuissent.

The futur sing. cum lectus fuero, aus ris, aus rit
 plu. cum lecti fuerimus, et ritis, et rint.

¶ In the infinitive mode.

The pres. and imp. legi, the preterper. or pluperfect
 lectum or lectus esse uel fuisse. The futur, le-
 gendum or legendus esse.

Gerundiues, Legendi legendo legendum.

The supyne lectu.

Participles, of the preter tense, lectus,

Of the future, legendus.

And all, that be declyned after one of these, be they
 called of the thyrde conjugation.

¶ The fourth conjugation.

Other wyse verbes be declyned thus.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The present sing. Audio audis audit,

plurel, audimus auditis audiunt.

the preterimp. sing. audiebam audiebas audiebat,

plurel, audiebamus audiebatis audiebant.

the preterperf. sing. audiui audiuiisti audiuit,

plur. audiuiimus iustis nerunt or uere.

the preterplu. sing. audiueram ueras uerat,

plurel, audiueramus ratis rant.

the futur sing. audiam audies audiet,

plurel, audiemus audietis audient.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

The pres. and imp. sing. audi or ito, audiat or dito,

plur. audiamus, dite or tote, audiat or iunto.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The pres. sing. utinam audiam adias audiat,

plurel, utinam audiamus audiat is audiant.

RVDIEN

The preterimp. sing. utinam audirem audires ret,
plurel, utinam audiremus cetis rent.

the preterper. sing. utinā audierim audiueris uerit,
plurel, utinam audiuerimus ritis rint.

the preterplu. sing. utinam audiuissem isset islet,
plurel, utinam audiuissemus setis sent.

¶ In the subiunctyue mode.

The pres. sing. Cum audiam audias audiat,
plurel, cum audiamus audiatis audiant.

the preterimp. sing. cum audirem audires audiret,
plurel, cum audiremus audiretis audirent.

the preterper. sing. cum audiuerim audiueris rit,
plurel, cum audiuerimus audiueritis rint.

the preterplu. sing. cum audiuissem uisses uisset,
plurel, cum audiuissemus uissetis uissent.

the futur sing. cum audiuerō audiueris rit
plurel, cum audiuerimus ueritis uerint.

¶ In the infinityue mode.

The pres. and imp. audire. the preterper. and plu. pl.
audiuisse. the future. auditurum esse.

Gerundyues, audiendi audiendo audiendum.

Supynes, auditum auditu.

Participles, of the present tense, audiens,

Of the future, auditurus.

In or.

¶ In the indycatyue mode.

The pres. sing. Audior audiris or dire auditur,

Plurel, audimur audimini audiuntur.

The preterimp. sing. audiebar baris or bare batur,

Plurel, audiebamur bamini bantur.

The preterper. sing. auditis sum or fui, auditus

es or fuisti, auditus est or fuit.

plurel, auditi sumus or fuimus, auditi

estis or fuistis, auditi sunt fuerunt or re.

The preterplu. sing. auditus eram or fuerā, auditus

eras

DECLINAV

eras or fueras, auditus erat or fuerat,
 plurel, auditi eramus or fueramus, auditi era-
 tis or fueratis, auditi erant or fuerant.
 the futur sing. audiar audieris or ere etur,
 plurel, audiemur emini entur.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

The pres. and imp. audire or itor, audiatur or itor,
 pl. audiamur, dimini or nor, diatur or untor.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The present sin. utinam audiar audiaris or are atur
 plurel, utinam audiamur amini antur.

the preter imp. sin. utinam audiret reris or rere retur.
 plurel, utinam audiremur remini rentur.

the preter per. sin. utinam auditus sim or fuerim, au-
 ditus sis or fueris, auditus sit or fuerit,
 plurel, auditi simus or fuerimus, auditi sitis
 or fueritis, auditi sint or fuerint.

the preter plu. sin. utinam auditus essem or fuisset,
 auditus esses or fuisset, auditus esset or fuisset,
 plur. utinam auditi essemus or fuisset, au-
 diti essetis or fuissetis, auditi essent or fuissent.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The present sing. cum audiar aris or are audiatur,
 plurel, cum audiamur amini antur.

the preter imp. sing. cū audiret reris or rere retur,
 plu. cum audiremur remini rentur.

the preter pl. sin. cum auditus sim or fuerim, auditus
 sis or fueris, auditus sit or fuerit.
 plu. cum auditi simus or fuerimus, auditi sitis
 or fueritis, auditi sint or fuerint.

the preter plu. sing. cū auditus essem or fuisset, au-
 ditus esses or fuisset, auditus esset or fuisset,
 plur. cum auditi essemus or fuisset, auditi
 essetis or fuissetis, auditi essent or fuissent.

The futur sing. cum auditus fuero, itus ris, itus rit
 plu. cum auditi fuerimus, iti ritis, iti rint.

In the

RVDIMEN.

¶ In the infinitiue mode.

The pres. and imperf. *audiri*. preterper. & pluper.
auditum or *auditus esse*, uel *fuisse*.

Gerundines, *audiendi audiendo audiendum*.

The supine, *auditu*.

Participles, of the preter tense, *auditus*,

Of the future tense, *auditurus*.

And al, that be declyned after one of these, be they
called of the fourth coniugation.

¶ Declynation of anomal verbes.

T Here be some verbes, that kepe nat the reule
of these. in, coniugations in all tenses, as these
that folowe, with other.

Eo.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The present sing. *Eo* is it. plur. *imus* itis *eunt*.

The imperf. *Ibam* bas *bat*, *ibamus* batis *bant*.

The perf. sing. *Iui* uisti *isti*, *iui*mus istis *uerūt* or *ere*.

The plup. *Iueram* ras *rat*, *iuimus* ratis *rant*.

The futu. *Ibo* bis *bit*, *bimus* bitis *bunt*.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

The present and imperf. *I* or *ito*, eat or *ito*, *eamus*
ite or *itore*, *eant* or *eunto*.

¶ In the opratiue mode.

The present. *utinam* *eam* as *at*, *amus* atis *ant*.

The imperf. *utinā* *irem* res *ret*, *remus* retis *rent*.

The perf. *utinam* *iuerim* ris *rit*, *rimus* ritis *rint*.

The pluper. *utinā* *iuissem* ses *set*, *semus* setis *sent*.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The present, *etiam* *eam* as *at*, *amus* atis *ant*.

The imperf. *cum* *irem* res *ret*, *remus* retis *rent*.

The perf. *cum* *iuerim* ris *rit*, *rimus* ritis *rint*.

The pluper. *cum* *iuissem* ses *set*, *semus* setis *sent*.

The futu. *cum* *iuero* ris *rit*, *rimus* ritis *rint*.

In the

¶ In the infinitiue mode.

The pres. Ire. pter iuisse, or isse. fut. iturum esse.

The gerund. Eundi eundo eundum. Sup. itum itu.

Partic. present, lens. Futur, iturus.

And queo lyke wyse.

¶ Volo.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The pres. Volo uis uult, uolumus uultis uolunt.

The imper. volebam bas bat, bamus batis bant.

The perf. uolui isti it, luimus istis erunt or ere.

The plup. uolueram ras rat, ramus ratis rant.

The futur. uolam les let, lemus letis lent.

¶ The imperatiue mode lacketh.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The present. utinam uelim lis sit, limus litis lint.

The imper. utinā uellem les let, lemus letis lent.

The perf. utinam uoluissim ses set, semus setis sent.

The plup. utinā uoluissim ses set, semus setis sent.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The present, cum uelim lis sit, limus litis lint.

The imper. cum uellem les let, lemus letis lent.

The perf. cum uoluerim ris rit, rimus ritis rint.

The pluper. cum uoluissim ses set, semus setis sent.

The futur. cum uolueris ris rit, rimus ritis rint.

¶ In the infinitiue mode.

The pres. Velle. preter, uoluisse. futur. lacketh.

Partic. of the present tense, uolens.

¶ Nolo.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The p̄s. Nolo non nisi nō uult, nolimus nō uultis nolūt

the imp. Nolebam bas bat, bamus batis bant.

the perf. Nolui illi nolui, luimus istis erunt or ere.

the plu. Nolueram ras rat, ramus ratis rant.

the futur. nolam les let, lemus letis lent.

RVDIMEN

In the imperatue mode.

The pres. and imp. Noli or noliſco, noliſſe or noliſſe,
nolimus, nolite or nolitoſe, nolite or nolitoſe.

In the optatue mode.

The preſent. utinam noliſſe liſſe liſſe, liſſe liſſe liſſe.
The imper. utinam nollem leſ leſ, lemus letis lent.
The perſ. utinam noluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritis rint.
The pluſ. utinam noluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritis rint.

In the ſubjunctue mode.

The preſent. cum noliſſe liſſe liſſe, liſſe liſſe liſſe.
The imper. cum nollem leſ leſ, lemus letis lent.
The perſ. cum noluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritis rint.
The pluſ. cum noluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritis rint.
The futuſ. cum noluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritis rint.

In the infinitiue mode.

The preſ. Nolle, nolite, noliteſſe. futuſ. lacketh.
Partic. preſent. nolens.

In the indicatiue mode.

The preſ. Male mauiſ mauiſ, lum mauiſ mauiſ.
the imp. Malebam baſ baſ, bamus baſis bant.
the perſ. Maleuiſ iſſe mauiſ, lumus iſſe erant or ere.
the pluſ. Maleueram raſ raſ, ramus ratiſ rant.
the futuſ. maleuiſ leſ leſ, lemus letiſ lent.

The imperatue mode lacketh.

In the optatiue mode.

The preſ. utinam maliſſe liſſe liſſe, liſſe liſſe liſſe.
the imp. utinam mallem leſ leſ, lemus letiſ lent.
the per. utinam maluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritiſ rint.
the plu. utinam maluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritiſ rint.

In the ſubjunctiue mode.

The preſ. cum maliſſe liſſe liſſe, liſſe liſſe liſſe.
the imp. cum mallem leſ leſ, lemus letiſ lent.
the perſ. cum maluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritiſ rint.
the pluſ. cum maluerim riſ riſ, rimus ritiſ rint.

MEMORIA DEFINITION.

The fut. cum malueris ris sit, amaris amarisque sit.

In the infinitive mode.
The pres. malle, per, perf. maluisse, sup. lacketh,

Gerundives and supines also lacketh.

Fero.

In the indicative mode.

The pres. Fero fers fert, ferimus fertis ferunt.

the imper. ferebam bas bar, bantur basis bant.

the pers. tuli listi lit, limus listis listis or less.

the plu. tuleram ras rat, ramus satis rant.

the fut. feram res ret, ramus retis rent.

In the imperative mode.

The pres. and imp. fer or ferte, fertis or fertote, ferte

or fertote, ferant or ferantur.

In the optative mode.

The pres. utinā feram ras rat, ramus satis rant.

the imp. utinā ferrem res ret, ramus retis rent.

the pers. utinā tulerim ris rit, ramus satis rint

the plu. utinā tulissim les let, semus letis sent.

In the subjunctive mode.

The pres. cum feram ras rat, feramus feratis ferant.

the imp. cum ferrem res ret, ramus retis rent.

the pers. cum tulerim ris rit, ramus satis rint.

the plu. cum tulissim les let, semus letis sent.

the fut. cum tuleris ris rit, ramus satis rint.

In the infinitive mode.

the pres. ferre, preterp. tulisse, sup. latum esse.

Gerundives.

Ferendi ferendo ferendum, sup. latum latum.

The partic. present ferens, ferens, ferens.

The pres. cum malueris ris sit, amaris amarisque sit.

The imp. cum malle, per, perf. maluisse, sup. lacketh.

In the indicative mode.

The pres. Fero fers fert, ferimus fertis ferunt.

the imp. ferebam bas bar, bantur basis bant.

the pers.

RVDIMEN.

The perf. *latus sum* or *fui*, *latus es* or *fuiſti* *lat⁹*. &c.
the plu. *latus erā* or *fuerā*, *latus eras* or *fueras*. &c.
the fut. *ferar* *reris* or *reſe retur*, *remur* *remini* *retur*.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

the p̄ſ. and imp. *ferre* or *fertor*, *feratur* or *fertor*, *feramur*, *ferimini* or *riminor*, *feratur* or *rutor*.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The p̄ſ. *utinā ferar* *raris* or *re*, *ramur* *mini* *rantur*.
the imp. *utinā ferret* *ſerretis* or *reſe ferretur*. &c.
the per. *utinā lat⁹ ſim* or *fuerim* *lat⁹ ſis* or *fueris*. &c.
the plu. *utinā latus eſſem* or *uiſſem*, *latus eſſes*. &c.

¶ In the ſubiunctiue mode.

The pref. *cum ferar* *raris* or *reſe ratur*, *ramini*. &c.
the imp. *cum ferret* *reris* or *reſe retur*, *remini*. &c.
the perf. *cū latus ſim* or *fuerim*, *lat⁹ ſis* or *fueris*. &c.
the plu. *cū latus eſſem* or *uiſſem*, *latus eſſes*. &c.
the fut. *cum latus fuerō*, *latus fueris*, *latus*. &c.

¶ In the infinitiue mode.

The p̄ſ. *ferri* p̄ter p. *latum eſſe* or *uiſſe*, fut. *ferendū eſſe*. Gerundiues, *ferendi do dum*. the ſup. *latū*. Partic. of the p̄ter *lat⁹*, of the fut. *ferendus*.

Edo.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The pref. *Edo es eſt*, *edimus eſtis edunt*.
the imper. *edebam* *bas bat*, *bamus batis bant*.
the perf. *edi ediſti edit*, *edimus diſtis derūt* or *dere*.
the plu. *ederam ras rat*, *ramus ratis rant*.
the fut. *edam des det*, *demus detis dent*.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

The pref. and imp. *ede* or *edito*, *edat* or *edito*. plur. *edamus*, *edite*, *eſte* or *eſtote*, *edant* or *edūto*.

¶ In the optatiue mode.

The pref. *utinā edam* *das dat*, *damus datis dant*.
the imp. *utinā ederem* or *eſſem*, *ederes* or *eſſes*. &c.
the perf. *utinā ederim* *ris rit*, *rimus ritis rint*.
the plu.

DECLINA.

The plu. vtinā edissem ses set, semus setis sent.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The pres. cum edam das dat, edamus edatis edant.

the imp. cum ederem or essem, ederes or esses, &c.

the perf. cum ederim ris rit, rimus ritis rint.

the plu. cum edissem ses set, semus setis sent.

the fut. cum edero ederis rit, rimus ritis rint.

¶ In the infinityue mode.

pres. esse. preter edisse. futur. esurum esse.

Gerundiues, edendi do dum. Supines, esum.

Partic. present edens. futur. esurus.

Fio.

¶ In the indicatiue mode.

The present. Fio sis fit, fimus firis fiunt.

the imper. fiebam bas bat, bamus batis bant.

the perf. factus sum or fui, factus es or fuisti, &c.

the plu. factus erā or fuerā, factus eras or fueras, &c.

the futur. fiam fies fiet, fiemus fietis fient.

¶ In the imperatiue mode.

The p̄s. and imp. fito, fiat or fito, plurel, fiamus, fite or fitote, fiant or fiunto.

¶ In the optaryue mode.

The pres. vtinam fiam fias fiat, fiamus fiatis fiant.

the imp. vtinam fierem res ret, remus retis rent.

the perf. vtinam factus sim or fuerim, factus sis, &c.

the plu. vtinam factus essem or fuissim, factus esses, &c.

¶ In the subiunctiue mode.

The pres. cum fiam as at, amus atis ant.

the imp. cum fierem res ret, remus retis rent.

the p̄s. cū factus sim or fuerim, factus sis or fueris, &c.

the plu. cum factus essem or fuissim, factus esses, &c.

the fut. cum factus fuero, factus fueris, &c.

¶ In the infinityue mode.

Fieri, preter, factum esse or fuisse. fut. faciendū esse.

Gerundiues, faciendi do dum. Supyne, factu.

Partic.

DECLASSIFIED

2815. Particles, paper fabric, etc., etc.

Polson, Mary Ann, 1832-1892

in the indicated mode.

The imper: poteram ras. rat, ramus ratis rant.

The phil. potueram, ras, ras, rams, int, rant.

2. **De futuris potestatis ubi sit, simul et plenitudo.**

CIn the optary semode. adu en, 2019

The pres. vtinam possim in solis, sionis sitis fiam.
the imp. vtinam possim in solis, sionis sitis fiam.

the perf.vt nam potuerit

• In the submodel

The pref. cum pollin fies fies, fenus fies fies.
the imp. cum pollin fies fies, fenus fies fies.

the pf. cum potuerim sic sit cum @ etis fiat,

the fur can potuero ris ririrous sitis rino.

The \bar{p} of P is not null. P is not null.

BUDHIST

Participles.

Participles ending in *ans* or *ans* by declension after the first declension of nouns of a similar

tis, legens tis, of other participles the mutes

declination, and the feminines after it, as follows:

the ge. ri. ri. ematus ra. tum, the ge. ri. ri. ematus

dus da dum, the ge, di, de, do, proq, ablay as; gnylaxon

Ⓒ Prepositions be these ad, apud, ante, aduersus or

adversum

DECLINING

aduersus, citra, circa, intra, extra, erga,
extra, infra, intra, iter, iuxta, ob, pone, prope, prop-
ter, p, preter, post, penes, secus, secundū, trans, ultra,
vsq, uersus. A, ab, absq, a, ab, absq, a, ab, absq,
pre, palam, sine, contra, clam, in, sub, super, infra,
Aduerbes.

¶ Aduerbes, ſome be of tyme, as hodie, cras, heri,
perendie, quotidie, oñ, quando, dum, tam, cum, mo-
do, mox, diu, ſemper, aliquando, nunquam, prius,
olim, ſæpe, raro, nunquam, nunquam, nunquam,
hic, ibi, intra, extra, intus, foris.

Of place, as ubi, hic, illic, ibi, intus, foris.

Of place, as ubi, hic, illic, ibi, intus, &c.
Quo, huc, istuc, illic, inde, ibi, &c.
Quae, haec, illae, illud, Quot sum, non sum,

Quo, huc, istuc, illuc, intro, foras. Vnde,
illinc, Quae, hac, illic, illud, Quot sum, horum sum,
istorum sum, illorum sum, prosum, terro sum.

Of nombre, as female, bisder, quarter.

Of ordre: as inde, deinde, demum, deinceps.

Of askyng as for, quare, quibz orem, vbi, vnde, quo
qua, quorsum, qualiter, quomodo, quando.

Of calling: as heus. Of answering: as eu.

Of calling as heus. Of answering as eia.
Of answering affirmatively as etia, sic, ita, quidni.
Of answering negatively as non, sed, scilicet, videlicet.

Of affirming a positive principle
Of affirming a positive principle

Of affirming as certe professio sane
Of denying as non haud, minime, nequaquam

Of denyeng: as non, haud, nullum, etc. *denying*.
Of sweryng: as edepol, caeter, etc. *swearing*.

Of calling on as cia, age, agedum.

Of calling on as eia, age, etc.

Of forbidding: etc.

Of byrthyng: as ytinam, si, on, o.

Of gerling to gedras simul, and 32 dte, no

modo, non solummodo. Of the field, potius, and.

Of separation or getting in between.

Of qualitative dose, pulse, fortit.

Of quantity: as multum, parum, modicum, minimum.

Of quantity, as multum, minus, etc., and of
mixture, as soluta, mixta, etc., and of
of the same kind, as soluta, mixta, etc., and of

Of comparison as to the length of the...

Of increasing as valde, per longe.

Of the contrary significance

Of a thyn

multitube

Of a thing

RVDIMEN.

Of a thyng nat finysshed, as pene fere.
 Of shewyng, as en ecce.
 Of doutyng, as forsan forsitan fortassis fortasse.
 Of chaunce, as forte fortuito.
 Of lykenesse, as sic sicut sicuti quasi ceu tanq̃ ueluti
 uelut.

INTERIECTION.

Interietions, Some be of sorowe, as hei, heu, o,
 ah, ueh. Some of ioy, as euax. Som of feare, as
 at at. Some of admiration, as pape. Some of ex-
 clamation, as proh Iuppiter, o tempora, o mores.

CONIUNCTIONS.

Of coniunctions, some be copulatyues, as et, q̃,
 atq̃, ac, quoq̃, etiam, nec, neq̃. Some discre-
 tyues, as sed, quidem, autem, uero, at, ast.
 Some disiunctiues, as aut, ue, uel, siue, seu.
 Some of allygnynge of cause, as nam, namq̃, enim,
 etenim, quia.
 Some called subcontinuatyues, as quoniam, postq̃,
 quando quandoquidem.
 Some called perfectyues, as ut & quo, and one that
 may be called definitiue, as quod.
 Some continuatyues, as si, sin, ni, nisi.
 Some dubitatyues, as ne, an, utrum, necne.
 Some called illatyues, as ergo, ideo, igitur, quare,
 quamobrem.
 Some aduersatyues, as etsi, q̃q̃, quis, licet.
 And reddituyes to the same, as tamen, attamen.
 Some electyues, as quam.
 Some diminutyues, as saltem.

A NOVNE.

A Nowne is: that betoketh a thyng without any
 difference of tyme, and is declyned with case.
 A nowne propre is, that signifieth a thyng nat
 comune,

DEFINITION.

comune, but propre to a singuler thyng in a kynde,
as Maro, Roma, Tyberis.

A nowne appellatiue is, that betokeneth a thyng
comune to many thynges, as homo a man, animal a
beast, albedo whynesse.

And sometyme an infinityue mode is taken for an
nowne appellatiue, as studere in this sentence: stu-
dere est honestū: and sometyme a hole reason, as ut
discas in this sentence: expedit ut discas.

A nowne adiectiue is, that betokeneth a thyng co-
mune to many, and determyneth propres and appel-
latiues: and is of .iiij. gēdres comunly, other in .iiij.
terminatiōs, as alb^{us} ba bū, or in one, as uerox. and
may nat stāde in a sentēce alone, but euer must haue
a propre or appellatiue expressed or vnderstāde, ex-
cept it be put in the neuter gendre.

A nowne interrogatiue is, that betokeneth axynge
of a thyng, and it is of .iiij. kyndes, for other it axeth
of a propre or a appellatiue, and than is it called of
substaūce, as quis uter: or els of an adiectiue: and tha
is it called of accidēce: as qualis what maner, quāt^{us}
how moche or how great, cuius is iūm whose, cuias
of what cōutrey, quotus whiche in ordre, or how ma-
ny in ordre, or what, of thyng is answerd to, by now-
nes of ordre: as primus secundus. also quot how ma-
ny. and the sayd nownes somtyme betoken none ax-
yng, but other they come after suche verbes scio, ui-
deo, intelligo: as scio qualis sis, and than they be
called infinitis: or elles they remyrtē vs to an other
thyng knowen, and than they be relatiues: as Her-
molaus erat doctus, qualis etiam Politianus erat.

A nowne redditiue is, that answereth to interroga-
tiues, whan they be taken as relatiues, as these ta-
lis tantus tot. Example. Talis erat Politianus, qua-
lis Hermolaus. And these be taken somtyme demo-
stratiuely: as whan we shewe a man and say, Talis
erat

D E F I N I T I O N E S R E D I M E N T I U M

erat Theodorici, solusque oratorum, et
A nowne partitive is that, that betokeneth other

many by one, as uterque unusquisque, or elles one, as al
many, as alter alius.

An adiective is called a nowne positive or absolute
if comparison be made of hym.

The comparative nowne is that, that betokeneth ex
cesse of some qualite in respecte of one or many: and
is expoude by this aduerbe magis in laten as pruden
tior illo or illis, wyser or more wyse than he or they
for magis prudens.

The superlative nowne is that, that betokeneth ex
cesse of qualite in respecte of many, and is expoud by
this aduerbe maxime in laten, as doctissimus omnis
wyfist or most wyse of al, for maxime doctus.

A nowne possessive is that, that betokeneth a thyng
as of the hauey, or to whom is parteynyng or lon
gynge to, as paternus hortensis herilis.

A nowne material is that, that signifieth a thyng, as
of the mater that it is made of, as lapideus, testace
us, triticeus. Suche nownes as signifie a thyng by
his towne or cite be called in laten nomina patria
as Eboracensis, Romanus. And suche as signifie a
thyng, as by his nation, be called nownes gentiles
as græcus, Italus, Hispanus, Anglus.

A nowne numeral is that, that signifieth nombre, as
vnus, duo, tres, and suche be called cardinales or
as primus, secundus, tertius. and suche be called or
dinales, or as singuli, bini, terni, and suche be cal
led distributives.

A nowne collective is that, that in the voyce of the
singuler nombre signifieth many, as populus, gens,
turba.

Gendres

The masculyne gendre is that, that longeth to mas
les onely in suche thynges that hath both male and
female

DEFINITION MEMORIA

female, as vir, Theodor poet. And in suche thynges as haue no distinction of male and female, that is the masculyne gendre, that is wont in spekyng of auctoris to be ioyned onely with masculyns, as lapis, niger, qui.

The femynine gendre is that, that longeth to females onely in suche thynges that haue male and female, as Cornelia mulier textrix. and in suche as haue nor male nor female, the femynine gendre is that is wont in spekyng to be ioyned with the femynine, as petra, nigray, que.

The neutre gendre is that, that is neither propre to male nor female. and in the comune custome of spekyng is wont to be ioyned with wordes that be neither masculyne nor femynine, as faxum, iumentum. And these nounes that betoken both malis and femalis be both masculyn and femynine, and called the comune of two, as bos, sus, except a few that be called epicenis, as passer, aquila, mustela, miluus, whiche al in one gendre signifie both kyndes. As contrarywise some be called the doubtfull gendre for by cause they signifie one thyng, somtyme in the masculyne somtyme in the femynine, after the pleasure of auctours, as margo, dies, finis, flex, and al nounes, that may agree with all gendres, be called the comune of. iij. as velox.

Cases

The nominatiue case is that, that betokeneth a thyng as it is onely and nat in any other respect and this case is called in latine rectus. Al othe be called obliques.

Otherwise.

The nominatiue is that, that cometh before the verbe of the sentence person and nombre, and answereth to this question who or what, set before the verbe, or if it come nat before a verbe, hangeth to suche a nominatiue.

The

The genitiue generally betokeneth a thyng, as the hauer, and therfore it may oftyme be turned into the possessiue, and his signe in englisse, namely after appellatiues and propres, is this worde of. The dative is that, that betokeneth a thyng, as to the whiche is a auantage, hurt, pleASURE, sendyng, lykenes, or euenes, and his englisse, after nounes adiectiues and appellatiues, is this worde to: as I am profitable, vnprofitable, like, or euen to the. sum utilis, inutilis, similis, or equalis tibi. The accusatiue is, that comunly receyueh the dede of a uerbe actiue, and that cometh after some of the prepositiōs, that be construed with the accusatiue. The uocatiue signifieth a thyng called or spoken to, as Tityre, and oftyme is ioyned with aduerbes of calling, as heu Angele, o Hermolae, and euer standeth absolute fro any uerbe. The ablatiue is, that betoketh tyme, price, or instrument, and hath these signes in englisse, for, fro, with, than, and by.

Nombre.

The singuler nombre signifieth one thyng, as homo a man. The plurel signifieth many, as homines men. And suche nounes, gens, populus, whiche be called collectiues, in theyr singuler, haue strength of the plurel nombre. And lyke wyle. ii. or mo propres, or appellatiues, or pronounes primitiues ioyned with a coniunction copulatiue, as Petrus et Paulus grammaticus et rhetor, ego et tu.

Pronowne.

A Pronowne is a parte of speche declyned with case, whiche signifieth a thyng without any difference of tyme, and euer with a certayne difference of person.

Otherwyse.

which signifieth a thyng, as showed reherfed or had with some difference of persone, and therfore some be called

be called relatives; some demonstratives, and some possessives. A pronoun demonstrative is that, that sheweth a thyng, as ego, tu, hic, ille.

A relative is that that maketh report agayne or rehearsal of a thyng spoken of in the reason before, as Virgilius legitur, et hic est precipue audiendus.

A possessive signifieth a thyng as had, somtyme of one, as meus tuus, and somtyme of mo than one, as noster uester. A pronoun of countrey is that, that signifieth countrey with difference of person, as nostras.

Persons.

The first person of pronounes is that, that signifieth a thyng as the speaker, as ego. And the wordes of the first person be enenglishe, I, me, vs, and we.

The secunde person signifieth a thyng as spoken to, as thou. and therefore euery vocative case is the secunde person, as Petre. and the wordes of the secunde person in englishe be, thou, the, you, and ye.

The thyrde person is that, that betokeneth a thyng as spoken of, and vnder this be conteyned all nounes, participles, and pronounes saue two primitiues, ego and tu, and vocatiues, as it is sayd before.

Genderes.

The masculine of pronounes is that, that sheweth or reporteth a thyng that is of male kynde, or that is wont in latyn tong to be ioyned with wordes of the masculine gender. The femynine sheweth or reporteth a thyng that is of female kynde, or that is wont in latyn tong to be ioyned with wordes of the femynine. The neutre sheweth or reporteth a thyng that is nother male nor female, nor wont to be ioyned with wordes of the masculine or femynine.

Verbe.

A Verbe is a part of speche declyned with mode and tense, and betokeneth to be, to do, or to suffer, with some difference of tyme, as sum, eram,

amo bā, amor bā. There is one verbe of substance, which is *esse*. Of other verbes, at that make sufficient sense by them selfe, without any worde after them, they are called absolute, as *sto*, *jaceo*, *ambulo*. All other may be called transitive. Of the which some be actiue, some passiue, some euen, some neutre, some deponentes.

An actiue is that, that endeth in *o*, and may comely both in english and in late be chaūged into a passiue the sentence nat chaūged, as *amo te*, *tu amaris a me*. A passiue is that endeth in *i*, and may both in english and in late be chaūged into an actiue, the sentence nat chaūged, as *Tu amaris a me*, *ego amo te*.

A verbe comen is that, that endeth in *or*, and hath the signification both of the actiue and passiue, as *largior*, *experior*.

A verbe neutre is, that endeth in *o*, and may chaūge nor englysh nor late as an actiue, as *eo*, *palleo*.

A verbe deponent is that, that endeth in *or*, and hath the signification other of a verbe actiue, as *sequor*, or of a neutre as *glorior*.

Modes.

Modis be. vi. the indicatiue, the impatiue, the optatiue, the potētiā, the subiectiue, and the infinitiue.

The indicatiue signifieth a dede as tolde, as *amo* I loue, somtyme as asked, as *amo ego* I loue I.

The impatiue betokeneth a thyng as bodeu or commaūded, as *ama*, loue thou.

The optatiue signifieth a dede as wyllied, somtyme with an aduerbe of wyllthyng, and somtyme without, as *utinam* *amem*, god graunt I be loued.

The potētiā mode signifieth a thyng as mayeng or owyng to be done. And his signes in english be these may, myght, wolde, or shoulde, and it hath v. senses in euery verbe of lyke voyce to the subiectiue mode.

as *Amem* I maye loue, *amem* I myght, *wolde*, or *shoulde*.

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lymytteth the signification of the uerbe, as adiecti-
ues do of propres or appellatiues, as bene facis, ma-
le facis, clare legis, non legis.

Interiectiō.

An interiectiō is a part vndeclined, the whiche vn-
der a rude and vnparfet voyce betokeneth some pas-
sion of the mynde, as sorowe, drede, indignation,
or maruelynge.

Coniunctiō.

A coniunctiō is a part vndeclined, that knytteth
and ordreth sentences to gyther.

Declin. & Definit. finis. Sequitur de Cōstruct. &
Supplimen. In edibus Pynson. cum priuilegio.

AD SERENISSI

MAM MARIAM CORNVBIAE

VVALLIAEQVE PRINCI-

PEM GVILIELMI

LILII EPI-

GRAM

MA.

Inclyta progenies Anglę spes unica gentis,
Virgo qua nulla est indole fertilior:
Si uis te lingua Maria exornare Latina,
Aut si Castalio texere ferta choro:
Hæc, ut Erythreo natas in littore gemmas,
Hæc, ut Pestanas accipe læta rosas.
Hęc, licet exiguum, Linacer tamen utile munus,
Dedicat eloquiū prima elementa tibi.

GENERALLY OF CON- STRUCTION.

FOr the due ioynnyng of wordes in construction it is to be vnderstade, that a verbe of certayne person and nombre, muste euer haue a nominatiue case ioyned with hym, set out or vnderstande, as Ego audio.

¶ Also euery adiectiue, kepyng his strength, muste haue a propre or appellatiue, or somewhat standing for them, ioyned with hym, as Magnus Alexander, gratus discipulus, velle tuum.

¶ Also the relative qui must euer haue ioyned with hym, other openly or in vnderstandyng, somthyng of the sentence goynge before, whiche is called the antecedent, as Maro legitur, qui imitat^r est Homerum. where, with qui, is vnderstande Maro.

¶ Also whan soeuer, iij. verbes come together in one sentence, hauynge no nominatiue case betwene expressed nor vnderstande, the latter shalbe the infinitiue mode, as Cupio discere.

¶ Also a preposition, kepyng his owne strengthe, may nat stande withoute a casuall worde, in suche case as he is cōstrued with, as Ad templum, ab vrbe.

Of intransitiue construction.

The first intransitiue.

Preceptor docet. why is docet the singular nombre, and the thyrde person. For the verbe of certayne nombre and person, muste euer agre with his nominatiue case, in iij. Nombre and person, as Ego scribo, Tu legis.

¶ Howe knowest thou the nominatiue longynge to the

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the uerbe? By this englishe who or what, set before the uerbe, for the worde that answereth it, is the nominatiue case. As in this reason. I rede. The nominatiue case is I, bicause it answereth to that question who or what redeth.

The secunde intransitiue.

GRatus discipulus laudat præceptorem. why is gratus the nominatiue case, the masculyn gendre and the singuler nōbre? For the nowne adiectiue must agree with his propre or appellatiue in iij. case, gendre, and nombre. As uir bonus, mulier proba.

And all nownes interrogatyues, relatyues of accidēce, with theyr reddytiues. Also partitiues, comparatiues, superlatiues, numerals, and pronownes both demonstratiues and possessyues. Also participles haue lyke cōstruction, with theyr propre or appellatiue, as nowne adiectiues haue, as quanta turba. tāta moles. Neutra acies. Melior fortuna. Maximus latro. Tres fratres. Hic uir. Illa anus. Noster herus. Homo armatus.

Howe knowest thou the propre or appellatiue longynge to the adiectiue? By this question who or what, set after the adiectiue. as in this construction. A swyfte horse. A swyfte what? A swyfte horse.

The thyrd intransitiue.

Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur. why is qui the nominatiue case, the masculyn gendre, and the synguler nōbre? For this relatiue qui, and generally all nownes and pronownes relatyues, must agree

agree with theyr propre, or appellatyue, or pronowne primityue, whyche they reherse of the reason goyng before, in. iij. case, gendre, and nombre. as *vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur. Ego scribo, et idē doceo. Est homo studiosus, qualis es tu.* where, with *qui*, is vnderstande *uir*: with *idem*, *ego*: with *qualis*, *homo*.

¶ What is the worde here, that the relatyue *qui* reherfeth of the reason goynge before? This appellatyue *vir*. why vnderstandest thou this appellatyue *vir*, after the relatyue in the nominatyue case? For so my rule byddeth me. Say thy rule.

¶ If there come no nominatyue case bitwene the relatyue and the verbe, than shal the worde, that the relatyue reherfeth, be the nomynatyue case to the verbe.

¶ If there come any nominatyue case bitwene the relatyue and the verbe, than shall the worde, that the relatyue reherfeth, be suche case, as the verbe wyll haue after hym. as *Audio fabulam, quam Terētius dedit.* Orels suche case, as some worde, that cometh with the verbe wyll haue after hym, whiche worde is somtyme a nowne appellatyue. As

Cuius numen adoro.

Somtyme an adiectyue, and that dyuers wayes, as

Cuius inopem souisti.

Quorum optimum ipse habeo.

Cui similem non uidi.

Quo dignum iudicaui.

Quo maiorem non uidi.

Somtyme an infinityue mode, participle, gerūdiue, or supyne. As

Quem cupio uidere.

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Cui uelim te obsequentem.
 Quem uidendo obstupuit.
 Quem salutatū uenit.
 Somtyme a preposicion or an aduerbe.as
 A quo videor amari.
 Quo melius nemo scribit.

¶ Other wyse. The relatyue qui agreeth with hys antecedent in. iij. gendre, nombre, and person. And as for case. If there come no noiatiue case bitwene the relatyue and his uerbe, than shall the relatyue be the nominatyue case to the uerbe.

¶ If there come any noiatiue case bitwene the relatyue and the uerbe, than the relatiue must be suche, case, as the uerbe wyll haue after hym, or els suche case as some worde that cometh with the uerbe wyll haue after hym. As the ensamples before sheweth.

¶ Howe knowest thou the worde lōgyng to the relatyue? By this question who or what, set after the relatyue, as in this reason. Virgil prayseth Aeneas, whiche was a Troian. the worde longyng to the relatyue is Aeneas, bycause it answereth to this question who or what, set after the relatyue this wyse. whiche who or what was a troian? Aeneas.

Appositieue construction.

Platō est philosophus. why is philosophus the nomynatyue case? For the casuall worde, that cometh after the uerbe Sumes fui, verbes passiues, or neuſ absolute, as iudicor incedo, If it haue nat then glisse of some preposicion, as to or of, before it, it muste agree with the worde that goeth before them in case. As Virgil was a poete. Vergilius erat poeta. Virgil was called Maro. Virgilius dicebatur

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batur Maro. I go right, Incedo rectus.

¶ But if it be an adiectyue or a worde that hath the construction of adiectyues, it must agree in case, gender, and nombre with the worde that goeth before the same verbes. As the maister is sycke. pceptor est aeger. And be this called the appositue construction.

Generall beforetransityue construction.

AVdio Terentiū, quem tu edidicisti. why goeth the accusatyue quem, before his uerbe? For so byddeth my rule. what is that? Generally it is to be knowen, that nowne, uerbe, participle, aduerbe, or interiection, that be construed with any oblique case wyl go before the same oblique. as Domus Pompeij. Clementia Cæsaris. Video herum. prope fontem.

Except it be an interrogatyue, or the relatyue qui que quod, for they muste euer, in suche constructiō, go before. as quem queris? vtri faues? Quos tu perdidideras.

Nownes construed with a genytyue.

Codex Virgilij. why is Virgilij the genytyue case after codex? For euery nowne appellatyue, maye be construed with a genityue of the worde folowyng, that hath before hym this signe of. As the poynt of a knyfe. mucro cultelli.

¶ Also euery nowne appellatyue may be construed with the genitiue of the word goyug before ending in this syllable is. as a swerdis hafte. Capulus ensis.

¶ Amator uirtutis. why is uirtutis the genytiue case?

A 3

case. For all nownes verbals, that haue the signification of appellatyues, if they come of verbes of actyue signification, maye be construed with the genytyue of the worde solowyng, that hath before hym this signe of. As a loue of connyngmen. *Amator doctorum. Tegmen capitis. Lectio praeceptoris.*

¶ *Diues pecoris.* why is *pecoris* the genitiue case? For nownes adiectiues, that betoken aboundaunce or plentye, as *diues*, *opulentus*, wyll be construed with the genitiue of the worde solowing, that hath before hym this signe of. As I am ryche of catell, *Sum diues pecorum. Capax amphore. plenus rimarum.*

But *plenus* is ostentymes construed with the ablatyue, as *Plena gypso.*

¶ *Expers fraudis.* why is *fraudis* the genitiue case? For nownes that signifye penury or lackynge, may be construed with a genytyue of the worde solowynge, that signifieth the thyng that is lacked, and hath before hym this signe of. As nedy of all thynges. *Pauper, egenus, inops, indigus, expers omnium. Inops auxiliij, Expers fraudis.*

¶ *Cupidus laudis.* why is *laudis* the genitiue case? For nownes, that signifye lacke with desyre, maye be construed with a genytyue case of the worde solowyng, that hath before it this signe of. As couetous of money. *Auarus pecuniae. Desyrous of connyng. Cupidus, auidus literarum.*

And of these some maye be construed with the genitiue of the gerundyue. As *Cupidus viuendi, Auidus bibendi.*

¶ *Nescius fraudis.* why is *fraudis* the genytyue case?

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case. For nownes, that betoken knowynge or vnkowynge, ben construed with the genityue of the worde folowynge, that haue before hit this signe of. As peritus, gnarus, ignarus rerum. Anceps, dubius sententiae. Nescius fraudis. Certus, incertus consilij. Prudens, imprudens, conscius facti. And with these, compos, securus, potens, reus.

¶ Alter geminorum. why is geminorum the genityue case? For nownes partitives be construed with a genityue plurel of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this signe of. As alter vterque nostrum. Quisq; vnusquisq; maiorum. Nemo vnus or solus hominū, with these, iij, interrogatyues, quis, uter, and quot.

¶ Primus sedentium. why is sedentium the genityue case? For all numerals called ordynals be construed with a genityue plurell, of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this signe of, as primus, secundus, tertius fratrum.

¶ Sanissima corporum. why is corporum the genityue case? For nownes of the superlatyue degre be construed with a genityue plurell of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this signe of. As sanissima corporum. Minimus fratrum. And this genityue is often resolued in to the ablatyue with e or ex, as minimus e fratribus.

Nownes construed with
the datyue.

GRatus praeceptori. why is praeceptori the datyue case? For all nownes betokenynge pleasure or displeasure, hurt or auantage, be construed

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strued with a datyue of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this signe to. As labour is profitable to the body. *Labor est utilis corpori.* And suche adiectyues be *utilis, inutilis, damnosus, periculosus, commodus, incommodus, iucundus,* and *supplex*, with other lyke.

¶ *Similis regi.* why is *regi* the datyue case? For nownes betokenyng lykenes, euennes, or theyr contraries. and also betokenyng together, as they that be compowned of the preposition *con*, be construed with a datyue of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this signe to. As *similis dissimilis, par impar æqualis inæqualis, contubernalis, commilito, confervus, cognatus, mihi.* and lyke these also *focius* and comes.

Nownes construed with
an accusatyue.

L *Atus palmum.* why is *palmum* the accusatyue case? For adiectyues that signifye measure, be construed with an accusatiue case of the worde folowynge, that betokeneth a speciall measure. As *latus, longus, crassus, pedem unum, altus, profundus palmum.*

¶ *Aptus ad regendum.* why sayest thou rather *ad regendum* than *regere*, after *aptus*? For after these adiectiues, and suche other, *aptus, idoneus, commodus, segnis, inuitus, diligēs, vehemēs,* we must for the englisse of the infinityue mode vse the gerundiue *indum*, with this preposition *ad*. as *aptus ad dicendum.*

Nownes construed with
the ablatyue.

Dignus

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Dignus laude. why is laude the ablatiue case ?
For these adiectiues, dignus, indignus, uacuu-
us, uiduus, orbis, p̄ditus, contentus, be cō-
strued with an ablatiue case. as Vacuus cerebro, ui-
duus pharetra.

¶Difficilis aditu. why is aditu the latter supine ?
For many adiectiues, whan the englisse of the infi-
nitue mode passiue folowith them, in stede of it, be
construed with the latter supine. as facilis, difficilis
auditu. Suaue or acerbum dictu. Horridum uisu, In-
credibile, dignum, indignum memoratu.

¶Frigidior glacie. why is glacie the ablatiue case ?
For al comparatiues be construed with the ablatiue
of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this si-
gne than. as colder than yce. frigidior glacie.
And this ablatiue may be resolued in to the coniun-
ction electiue quā, and the nominatiue of the same
nombre. as Doctior Platone. Doctior q̄ Plato.

The construction of verbes actiues.

Amo is a verbe actiue. why so ? For in his firste
person singuler, he endeth in o: and aboue his
nominatiue may receyue this question, what
thyng, thys wyse. what thyng loue I, teche I, eare
I, or buylde I ? Quid vel quā rem amo, doceo, aro,
ædifico ego ?

¶And all suche verbes, except a certayn that be set
out amonge neuters, beyng actiues, maye receyue
passiue voyce, whan soeuer the said question is tur-
ned in to the nominatiue case, the englyshe of the
actiue in to the passyue, and the doer into the abla-
tiue case with a preposicion, this wyse. what thyng
is loued, taught, eared, or buylded of me ? Quid uel
B que

I R V D I M E N T A

quæ res amatur, docetur, aratur, vel edificat a me.
¶ There be except, as receyuyng no passyue voyce, volo, nolo, malo, doleo, possum, odi, memini. and certayn called defectiues of the. iij. person. as decet with a fewe other. to the whiche, though they be actiues, vse haue gyuen no passiues: as facio with his compoûdes, that kepe a: as floccifacio, paruifacio, whose passiues be supplied by fio, and compoundes of fio. as stupefio, paruifio.

¶ Amo studiosos. why is studiosos the accusatiue case? For al verbes actiues be construed with an accusatiue case, as doceo lras. aro terrâ. edifico edem.

¶ Cupio equitare. why is equitare the infinitiue mode after cupio? For many actiues, in stede of the accusatiue case, may haue the infinitiue mode. As cupio, volo, nolo, malo, propono, paro, affirmo, nego, incipio, censeo, sentio, iudico, indico, dico, puto, existimo, scio, timeo, audeo, suadeo, iubeo, impero, opto, disco, debeo, and other, that haue lyke signification, to any of these, and som of theyr passiues, as Volo discere. Nolo te ire. Puto te audisse. Cogor adesse.

Construction of verbes passyues.

A Mor, what verbe? A verbe passyue. why? For in his first person singuler it endeth in or, and hath euer with his englisse the one of these signes, am, art, is, was, were, or be.

And there be. iij. maner of them. One, that hath all persons and nombres. As amor, doceor, dicor.

Another, that comonly hath but the thyrd person, in both nombres. as Bibitur, bibuntur. Aratur, arantur. The thyrd, that hath but the thyrd person

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son singuler, whiche is called impersonall. as *curritur, statur.*

Ledor ab hoste. why is the ablatiue with a preposition set aff ledor? For verbes passyues, of the first and secōde kynde, haue before them a nominatiue, of the worde that betokeneth the sufferer: and after them an ablatiue, of the worde betokenyng the doer, with one of these prepositions, a or ab. the doer i englishe is known bi this signe of. as I am taught of the maister. *Ego doceor a praeptore. Ager feritur a Camillo. Pharmacum bibitur ab Alexandro.*

And generally the ablatiue after all passyues may be turned into the datyue case, as *Amor a te or tibi.*

Construction of verbes comune.

CRiminor, what verbe? A verbe comyn. why so? For he endeth in or, and hath the significaciō both of actyue and passyue.

Criminor te or a te. why put ye the accusatyue or the ablatiue, with his preposition, after criminor? For a verbe comen, whan he is vsed actyuely, hath construction lyke actiues. And whan it is vsed passyuely, lyke passyues.

And there be comenly noted verbes comune these many, largior, exerior, veneror, moror, osculor, horror, criminor, amplector, interpretor, hospitor.

Construction of verbes neutres.

SVm, what verbe? A verbe neutre. why? For in his fyrste person singuler he endeth in um, and may nat be turned into passyue signification, nor be construed with an accusatiue case after hym.

R V D I M E N T A

¶ Distat abhinc mille passus. what verbe is distat?
A verbe neutre. why? For in his first person singuler
he endeth in o, and may nat, beside his nominatiue
receyue aptly this questiō what thyng, before hym,
nor passiue turnyng of thengliſhe, as actiues haue,
nor it is cōstrued with an accusatiue, but by the rea-
son of measure, as Distat mille passus.

¶ Surgo what verbe? A verbe neutre absolute. why?
For with his nominatiue and his owne significatiō
it maketh sufficient sentence: and therefore of his
owne nature, he is construed with none other case.
And of this kynde be verbes, whose laten endeth in
sco, and many that betoken affection, or behauour
of body, as sto, Iaceo, sedeo, surgo, vigilo, dormio,
nauseo, rubeo, turgeo, horreo. And many that be-
token mouyng of body, as curro, eo, vado, ambulo,
venio. There be except of them that ende in sco, Di-
sco, conquinisco, and assuesco for assuescio.

¶ Eo in siluā. why cometh the accusatyue case with
a preposition after eo? For neutres absolut, that be
token mouyng, wyll haue an accusatyue case of no-
wnes appellatiues, answeyng to this questiō, why-
ther, with one of these preposicions, ad or in. As I
go. whyther? To the wodde. in siluam. And an abla-
tiue with a preposition a or ab, answeyng to this
question from whens.

¶ Eo dormitum. why cometh the supyne in tum af-
ter eo? For neutre absolut, betokenyng mouyng,
haue after them a supyne in tum, of the worde that
answereth to this questiō what to do. as I go, what
to do? to slepe. dormitum.

¶ Placeo, what verbe? A verbe neutre transityue.
why

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Why so? For with his nominatiue, and his owne signification, he maketh no sufficient sentence without an other casuall worde.

¶ Placeo preceptori. why is preceptori the datyue case? For al these that folowe, though som of them may receyue this question, what thyng, after them, lyke actyues: yet they wyll haue none accusatyues after them, but a datyue.

Pareo, obedio, seruiro, inseruiro, obtempero, satisfacio, acquiesco, placeo, displiceo, subuenio, succorro, resisto, obsisto, obsto, repugno, faueo, studeo, aspiro, noceo, officio, inuideo, insulto, asto, hereo, adhereo, incumbo, impēdet, tempero for moderor, propinquo, fido, confido, inuigilo, insto, succēseo, prēsideo, prēsto, prēualeo, prāniteo, dissideo, consulo for consilium do, and the compoundes of the verbe Sum. as adsum, desum, insum, obsum, prēsum, profum, subsum, except possum.

¶ Abundo frugibus. why is frugibus the ablatyue case? For these neutres trāsitiues be cōstrued with the ablatiue case, Affluo, abūdo, exubero, gaudeo, careo, egeo, indigeo. as Affluo pecunijs. Abundo libris. And these. ij. verbes, egeo indigeo, be also cōstrued with the genitiue. as Egeo consilij. Indigeo patris.

¶ Desine maledicere. why is maledicere the infinitiue mode? For these neutres, desino, cesso, perseuero, and pergo for perseuero, be cōstrued only with the infinitiue mode. and so is gaudeo somtyme.

Construction of verbes
deponentes.

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S Equor, what verbe? A verbe deponēt. Why? For he endeth in or, and hath signification of actiues or neutres.

¶ Sequor maiores. Why is maiores the accusatiue case? For al deponentes, that haue signification of actiues, be construed with an accusatiue after them of the sufferer, lyke as actiues be. As sequor, insequor, aggredior, adior, furor, predior, populo, opinor, and generally all, that besyde theyr nominatiue may haue before them, this q̄stion what thyng axed of the sufferer. as Precor mortē. Loquor iusta. Except certayn deponentes neutres, whiche shalbe reherfed.

¶ Opinor redijisse. Why is redijisse the infinitiue mode? For these deponentes, conor, molior, inficior, reor, opinor, vereor, hortor, precor, gratulor, of a worde betokenyng a dede, be construed with the infinitiue mode. as Molior auferre.

¶ Reminiscor huius rei, or hanc rem. Why putteste thou the genitiue or the accusatiue aff reminiscor? For these deponētes, recordor, reminiscor, obliuiscor may be construed with a genitiue or an accusatiue.

¶ Lamentor, what deponēt? A deponent absolute. Why? For with his nominatiue case, and his owne significatiō, it may without any other casual worde content the herer. And suche verbes be philosophor, rusticor, expergiscor, morior, iocor, nugor, spaciator, vagor, labor, peregrinor, periclitor, ratiocinor, luctator, crapulor, peregreor, proficiscor, ingredior, gradior, reuertor, congregior, altercor, tumultuor, grassor, lamentor, orior, nascor, renascor.

¶ Proficiscor ad urbem. Why cometh the accusatiue case

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case, with a preposicion, after proficiscor. For neutres absolutes, that betoken mouyng, wyll haue an accusatiue case of nounes appellatyues, answering to this question whyther, with one of these preposicions, ad or in. as I go. whyther. To the cite. ad urbem. And an ablatiue with a prepositiō, a or ab, answering to this question, from whens.

¶ Proficiscor visum. why cometh the supin in tum, after proficiscor. For neutres absolut; betokenyng mouyng, haue aft them a supine in tū, of the worde that answereth to this questiō, what to do. as I go. what to do. To se. Visum.

¶ Suffragor, what maner deponēt. A deponent transitiue. why. For it hath signification lyke a neutre transitiue.

¶ Suffragor amico. why is amico the datiu case. For these transitiues deponentes, auxilior, adminiculator, opitulator, suffragor, innitor, blandior, minor adulator, assentor, medeor, aduersor, obsequor, moderor, insidior, and dominor, with suche other, be construed with a datyue.

¶ Vtor pulla veste. why is veste thablatiue case. For these deponētes, vtor, abutor, fruor, fūgor, vescor, potior, be cōstrued with an ablatiue. And potior also is cōstrued with a genitiue. as Potior rerum, and lyke wyse to it also misereor. as Misereor inopum.

Verbes actiues construed with. ij. cases.

of dyuers thynges.

with an accus. and a genitiue

or an ablatiue.

Accusauit illū ingratiitudinis or ingratitudine. why hath the verbe an accus. with a genitiue or an ablatiue aff hym. For all verbes actiues perteynyng

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pertheynyng to accusatiō or blame, may beside their accusatiue, haue a genityue or an ablatiue, of the worde that betokeneth the cryme. as Culpo, arguo, accuso te furti vel furto.

with an accusatiue and a datiuē.

Dicauit illi librū. why hath the verbe a datiuē and an accusatiue after hym? For al verbes actiues may, beside their accusatyue, haue a datiuē, of the thyng that may be answered to this question, to whom. as Do, trado, dedo, or demonstro hominem tibi. And lyke wyse deponentes of the actiue signification. As Loquor, testor, testificor, gratificor hęc tibi.

with .ij. accusatiues.

Doceo te literas. why hath doceo. ij. accusatiues after hym? For these verbes, doceo, rogo, interrogo, oro, quero, flagito, peto, postulo, celo, calcio, induo, vestio, cingo, may haue. ij. accusatiues after them. of the whiche accusatiues their passyues may haue one. as Doceor grāmaticen. Induor vestem.

And of the said verbes, they that longe to clothynge may for the accusatyue, of the worde that signifieth clothynge, haue an ablatiue case. As Induo te stola or toga.

with an accusatiue and an ablatiue.

Spoliauit me libris. why hath the verbe aff hym an accusatiue and an ablatiue? For these verbes, spolio, priuo, exonero, fraudo, leuo, vacuo, impleo, farcio, refercio, and verbes lyke to these wyl be construed, beside the accusatiue, with an ablatiue. As Spolio te libris. Impleo cyathum vino.

Paulo

¶ Paulo illum superat. why hath the verbe an accusatiue, and suche an ablatiue with hym? For generally actiues that signifie preferrynge or excedyng, may haue beside their accusatiue an ablatiue after them, of the worde that signifieth the measure, of the excesse or preferrynge. as *Præfero hunc multo. Paulo illum superat. Aliquanto eum præcedit.*

with an accusatiue, datiuē,
or ablatiue.

¶ Abstulit mihi or a me ensē. why hath the verbe here, beside his accus. a datiuē or ablatiue, with a preposition? For all verbes that betoken takyng away. as *aufero, eripio, adimo, furor, also arceo, and amolior*, may, beside theyr accusatiue, haue a datiuē or an ablatiue with a preposiciō. as *Eripuit mihi or a me librū. And lyke wyse all verbes betokenyng axyng. as Peto a te. Oro a te. Flagito a te.*

Generall cōstruction to all verbes.

Instrument.

¶ Cripsi hæc calamo. why is calamo the ablatiue case? For the worde that standeth as instrument, after al maner of verbes, shalbe put in the ablatiue with this preposition *cum*, vnderstande and neuer expressed. as *Alo te carne. Cedo te baculo. Seruio tibi manibus. sto pedibus. video and videor oculis.*

Price.

¶ Emi librum decem denarijs. why is denarijs the ablatiue? For after all maner of verbes, the worde that standeth as price, shall be put in the ablatiue case, if it be a nowne appellatiue. as *Vendidi auro. Emptus sū argento. Tacet magna mercede. Loquitur*

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tur paruo. Dormit nullo precio.

Vigilat magno precio.

¶ **Diuerto extra muros.** why hath the verbe after hym a preposicion with his case? For after al verbes maye be put some preposition with his case, if the sentence require it, as Sum or iaceo in suburbio, or extra muros, or prope flumen. Doceo or doceor in ludo. Seruio ad molas.

Lētor iocor cum amicis, or sine inuidia.

Tyme.

¶ **Habitaui hic annum.** why is annum here the accusatiue case? For after euery verbe, the worde that signifieth tyme, and answereth to this questiō, how longe, may be put in the accusatiue or ablatiue, without a preposition, as

Studui sex menses, or sex mensibus.

¶ But the worde signifyenge tyme, that answereth to this question, whan, must be put in the ablatiue. as Veni hora prima. Except it haue before it any of these prepositions, ante, post, circiter, Intra, for than the preposition muste be expressed. as Veni post or ante cœnam, et circiter horam sextam. Absoluam opus intra paucos dies, or paucis diebus. Veni ad diem statutum, or in ipso tempore.

Generall construction of all modes
gerundyues, and participles.

¶ **Vtinam audissem Virgilium.** why is the accusatiue Virgilium put after the optatiue audissem? For suche case as the indicatiue of the verbe hath after hym, maye euery mode and tens of the verbe haue, with gerundiues and supines also, as Audiendi audiendo

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diendo audiendum, or auditum sacrum.

Construction of participles.

¶ Ouidius dictus Naso. why is Naso after dict⁹ put in the nominatiue case? For participles haue after them the construction of their verbes both intransitiue, as Simon creditus amicus, and transitiue. as Amans virtutem. Superaturus hostem. Amatus a bonis. Amandus a ciuibus.

The ablatiue case of consequens.

¶ Henrico regnante, hec sunt edita. why is Henrico the ablatiue case? For whan soeuer, in a reason, cometh the englishe of a nowne and a participle, or a pronowne and a participle, and a verbe with his nominatiue case, of a dyuerse thyng hangyng to them, than shall the nowne or pronowne and participle be put into the ablatiue case. And it is called the ablatiue in consequence.

Examples in all tenses, as

Cæsar regnyng Virgil was borne.

Cæsare imperante, Virgilius est natus.

Me beyng to go, thou shalt abyde.

Me profecturo, tu manebis.

Olde authors beyng red, līes haue floryshed agayn.

Veteribus legendis, re floruerunt literę.

The lesson harde, I wyll come.

Audita lectione, veniam.

The maisters lesson beyng red, thou goest away.

Preceptoris lectione audita, tu abis.

¶ Tempus ferendi frumenta. why is the accusatiue frumenta put with the gerundyue? For all gerundyues, as it is sayd before, haue after them construction of theyr verbes. As

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Studio videndi patres vestros.
 Paratus ad gratificandum amicis.
 In tribuendo suum cuique.
 Legendo veteres proficio.

Of the actiue gerundiues in di.

THe actiue gerundyue in di cometh after appella-
 tyues. as Tempus abeundi. And certayn ad-
 iectiues. as Cupidus viuendi.

¶ The actiue gerundyue in dum, cometh after thre
 prepositions. Ad. as Ad dimicandum.
 Inter. as Inter agendum, for dum agis.
 Ante. as Ante domandum, for anteq̄ domas.
 And the voyce of this gerundiue in the neutre gen-
 dre, and the nominatiue case, or accusatiue, with
 the verbe Sum, betokeneth other whyle behoue or
 necessite. as Parendum est parentibus.
 Censui de his ad te scribendum, or scribendū esse.
 For whan we say, Censui hanc rem tecū or a te tra-
 ctandam, It is a participle, and hath this infinitiue
 esse vnderstande with it.

¶ The actiue gerūdiue in do, cometh somtyme by it
 selfe, and stādeth for a participle of the present tēs.
 as Hos occidendo, illos accusando totam ciuitatem
 labefactasti. For occidens et accusans, somtyme alſt
 these prepositions in, de, ex, a, ab, or cum, hauyng
 the englisse of the nowne verball in yng, as in say-
 lyng, In nanigādo, Of goyng into the felde, De trā-
 seundo in agrum, More glory is gotten of defendyng
 than of accusyng.
 Ex defendēdo q̄ ex accusando vberior gloria paraſt.
 whan I was voyde from wrytyng.
 Cum a scribendo vacarem.

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The maner of wrytyng wel, is ioyned with spekyng.
Ratio recte scribendi coniuncta cum loquendo est.

Of the gerundyues passyues.

¶ The gerūdyues passyues be euer taken absolutely.
The accusatiue passyue, whiche is vsed after the preposition ad, and actiues, as Open ynough to be known. Satis illustria ad cognoscendum.

Easy to be lerned. Facilis ad discendum.

¶ The ablatiue, whiche cometh after verbes, and without prepositions, is taken absolutely, as The serpent bresteth beyng enchaunted.

Anguis crepat cantando.

¶ Also the supine in tu, standeth absolutely, as Harde to be spoken. Difficile dictu.

Incredible to be tolde. Incredible memoratu.

Construction of prepositions.

A Pud forum audiui. why is forum the accusatiue case? For these prepositions be construed with an accusatiue case.

Ad, apud, ante, aduersum, cis, citra, circum, circa, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, iuxta, ob, per, prope, propter, pone, præter, post, penes, secundū, supra, secus, trans, vltra, uersus, vsq; this wyse.
Ad patriam. Apud villam. Ante edes. Aduersum inimicos. Cis renū. Citra forū. Circum vicinos. Circa templum. Circiter viginti annos. Contra hostem. Erga propinquos. Extra terminos. Inter naues. Intra mœnia. Infra tectum. Iuxta macellum. Ob augurium. Per parietem. Prope fenestrā. Pone tribunal. Propter disciplinam. Præter officium. Post terga. Penes arbitros. Secundum fores. Supra cælum. Secus viam. Trans ripam. Vltra fines. Romam uersus.

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Vsq; oceanum.

¶ Coram testibus. Why is testibus the ablatiue case? For all these prepositions be construed with an ablatiue, a, ab, abs, absq; cum, coram, de, e, ex, pro, pre, palam, sine, tenus. as A domo. Ab hoste. Abste, Absq; inuidia. Cum exercitu. Coram testibus. De foro. E rure. Ex præfectura. Pro clientibus. Præ timore. Palam omnibus. Sine labore. Pube tenus.

¶ And these prepositiōs, In, sub, super, subter, and clam, may be construed with the accusatiue, and the ablatiue, in this wyse.

¶ Veni in urbem. Why is urbem the accusatiue case after in? For In, whan it betokeneth into a place, is construed with an accusatiue. as Eo in templum, in forum. But whan it betokeneth beyng or doynge in a place, it is construed with the ablatiue. as Disputo in ortis.

¶ Missus est sub terram. Why is terram the accusatiue case? For sub, whan it betokeneth vnder with mouynge, wyll haue an accusatiue case. as Sub terras ibit imago. Also whan hit betokeneth ante or per. as Visa sub obscurum noctis.

Sub ipsum Arcturum.

And sub lucem exportant calathis.

But whan it betokeneth in a place, it wyll haue an ablatiue. as Sub quercu.

¶ Super mediam noctem studet. Why is noctem the accusatiue case after super? For super, whan it is taken for vltra, is construed with the accusatiue. as Super Garamantas et Indos.

Super mediam noctem studet.

Orels with the ablatiue, as Fronde super viridi.

Subter

¶ Subter cameram. why is cameram the accusatiue after subter? For subter is construed both with the accusatiue, as Pugnatum est supra subterq; terram, And with an ablatiue. as Ferre iuuat subter casus testudine templi.

Construction of aduerbes.

¶ Legantius ceteris disputauit. why is ceteris the ablatiue after the aduerbe cōparatiue? For aduerbes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree, haue lyke case after them, as theyr nownes cōparatiues and superlatiues haue. as Magis illo. Maxime omnium. But propius and proxime, beside the case of theyr nownes, may haue an accusatiue. as Propius and proxime urbem.

¶ Parum fidei. why is fidei the genitiue? For aduerbes of quantite may be construed with a genitiue. as parum pecuniæ. Satis fidei.

¶ Pridie Calendarum. why is Calendarum the genitiue? For these aduerbes of tyme, Pridie and postridie, may be construed with a genitiue. as Pridie postridie Calendarum, or huius diei. And also with an accusatiue. as

Pridie Idus or Calendas. Pridie palilia.
Postridie nonas, or compitalia.

¶ Ecce autem alter. why is alter the nominatiue case? For these demonstratiues, En, and ecce, may be construed with a nominatiue. as En probitas. Ecce deus. And also with an accusatiue. as En habitum.

Construction of coniunctions.

Xenophon

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Xenophon, et Plato fuere equales. why be Xenophon and Plato put in lyke case? For cōiunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues wyl euer, of all casuall wordes, as longe as they be referred to one verbe, ioyned lyke case. as
 Xenophon et Plato fuere equales.
 Socrates docuit Xenophontem et Platonem.
 And these. *iiiij. q̄*, *nisi*, *pr̄ter q̄*, and *an*, lyke copulatiues wyl ioyned lyke case.

Q̄uāquam animus horret. why is horret the indicatiue mode? For quāquam and etsi be comonly construed with the indicatiue mode of verbes, as
 Quamquam animus horret.
 Etsi vereor iudices.
 And lyke wyse tametsi. as Tametsi iactat.
 Quis and licet moste comonly with the subiunctiue mode. as Quis exeat. Licet miretur.
 Si, donec, dum for donec, ante q̄, post q̄, prius q̄, be construed both with the indicatiue and subiunctiue.
 Vt, for that, comyng after a uerbe is construed with the subiunctiue alonely. Lyke wyse vt for quis.

SUPPLEMENTA.

Vt for the supplyeng of rules of cōstruction, hitherto gyuen, it shalbe necessary to know these that folowe here.

Apposition.

Plato philosophus precepit. why is philosophus the nominatiue case? For generally al wordes i one clause, that standeth both other as the sufferer, or the doer, or to whom any thyng groweth vnto, as profite or hurt, or be both as named, or both as instrument, or price, or both as measure or tyme, or both

SVPPLEMENTA.

both as place, whether any verbe of beyng or namyng come betwene them or no, they must be put in one case, though they vary in gendre and nōbre. as
Homerus fons poetarum auditur a discipulo puero.
Erat ingratus mihi preceptori.

Petrus vocabatur Cephass.

Percussit fuste graui telo.

Emi centum aureis magna summa.

Studui viginti annos magnam partem vitæ.

Habitat in vrbe Roma.

And whan there cometh no verbe betwene the wordes so construed, as in the exmamples nowe sayd, be it called the first appositue. And the other that was spoken of in the rudimentis, the secunde.

Other wyse thus. The casuall worde, that in one clause standeth as one thyng, with an other casuall worde, must be put in one case with it, whether any verbe come betwene them or no. Examples whan a verbe cometh bitwene. as

Tu es ciuis, or heres, or æger.

Ego vocor Thomas.

Tu sedes incuruus.

Ille discit inuitus.

Examples, where no verbe cometh bitwene.

Lilius preceptor. Taurus mons. Thamesis flumen.

Londinum vrbs.

We shall knowe whan any suche worde standeth as one thyng, with the casuall worde before, by this question, who or what. for if it answere to that question, set after the worde before, it standeth as one thyng. Examples, where a verbe cometh bitwene, as in these clauses. Thou art a citezin, or thou art the heyre, or thou art sicke. These wordes, a citezi, the heyre, and sicke, stande as one thyng with the noi atyue, that goeth before the verbe, for bycause they answere to this question, who or what, set after

RVDIMENTA

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Tu sedes incuruus.

Ille discit inuitus.

Examples, where no verbe cometh bitwene.

Lilius præceptor. Taurus mons. Thamesis flumen.

Londinum vrbs.

We shall knowe whan any suche worde standeth as one thyng, with the casuall worde before, by this question, who or what. for if it answere to that question, set after the worde before, it standeth as one thyng. Examples, where a verbe cometh bitwene, as in these clauses. Thou art a citezin, or thou art the heyre, or thou art sicke. These wordes, a citezi, the heyre, and sicke, stande as one thyng with the noi atyue, that goeth before the verbe, for by cause they answere to this question, who or what, set after
D
the

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the nominatiue and the verbe. Thus. Thou art. what? Thou art a citezin, or the heyre, or sicke.

Example, whan no verbe cometh betwene. as in these claufes.

Lily the maister. London the cite, these wordes maister and cite, stande as one thyng with the casuall wordes that goeth before, for bicause, they answered the question, who or what, set after the wordes that go before. as Lily what? Lily the maister. London what? London the cite.

Of the superlatiue.

¶ The superlatiue degre, if it be construed in transitively, that is to saye in one case, with any worde goyng before, it must agree with the same in gendre and nombre lyke an adiectiue, what so euer be the genitiue folowyng. as *Leo est fortissimus animalium.* *Rosa est pulcherrima florum.*

And if there be no suche worde goyng before, it must agree in gendre with the genitiue that foloweth, as *Maxima animalium degunt in aqua.*

And the same reason must be obserued in partitiues as *Vnus hominum iudicatus est ab Apolline sapiens.* *Boues solę animalium retro ambulantes pascuntur.*

Of a genityue for a datyue and contrary wyse.

¶ *Amicus Cęsaris.* why is cęsaris the genitiue case? For of the nounes aslygned to the datyue, some by reason of possession or longynge to, may be construed with a genitiue. as

Amicus inimicus Virgilij.

Similis or dissimilis maiorum.

As contrary wyse. Some of them that be aslygned to the

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genitiue, may haue a datiuē of the worde that hath to before it, as, *Præceptor mihi. Consciū sibi.*

Of the comparatyue.

¶ *Minor fratrum.* why is *fratrum* the genityue after a nowne comparatiue? For nownes comparatiues of the worde plurell, that hath this signe of before it, wyll haue the genityue, lyke partitiues, as, *The more of the.ij. bretherne.*

Maior duorum fratrum.

Peritior nostrum duorum.

¶ *Paulo altior patre.* why is *paulo* the ablatyue case, where the comparatyue hath an other ablatyue *patre*? For all the comparatyue degrees, besyde theyr ablatyue, that was spoken of in the rudimentis: may haue another ablatiue, of the worde that betokeneth the measure of theyr excessse, as

Multo fortior. Paulo altior.

And this ablatiue is cōmune to superlatiues also.

as, *Multo iucundissimus.*

And to receyue verbes, that betoken preserryng or excedynge. as

Multo præstat. præualet. superat. or vincit.

Also to.iiij. aduerbes, *Secus, aliter, ante, post.*

as, *Multo secus. Multo post.*

And the genityue after comparatiues may be resolved into an ablatiue, with the preposition *e* or *ex*.

as, *Maior iuuenum, maior ex iuuenibus.*

Construction of *mei, tui, sui, nostri,*
and *vestri*: pronownes.

N On meministi nostri. why saye we here rather *nostri*, than *nostrum*? For after all verbes, Gerundyues, or Supyns, that ben construed

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with a genitiue. we must of these. ij. pronownes primitiues ego and tu, vse the genitiue in i. as Misere- or tui or vestri. Indiges mei or nostri. Except. ij. verbes, interest and refert, after the whiche, for the genitiue of these pronownes, we muste vse the ablatiue feminine of theyr possessyues. as

Interest or refert mea tua sua nostra et vestra.

And lyke wyse for the genitiue sui, we must vse sua, as Interest sua.

¶ Memor nostri. why vse we here nostri, and nat nostrum? For after all adiectiues, that be construed with a genityue, we muste vse the genitiue in i. as Plenus or similis mei.

Nescius or inmemor tui.

Compos or cupidus vestri. Expers nostri.

Except they be numerals, or partitiues, or superlatiues: whiche, whā they must haue the genitiue plurall of one of these pronownes, we muste vse the genitiue in um. as Vnus or duo nostrum.

Quisq; or vterq; vestrum.

Tertius or quartus nostrum.

Maximus or minimus vestrum.

Of sui and suus.

¶ The pronowne sui, is neuer vsed, but aft nownes or pronownes of the thirde person, other returnyng their owne dede to them selfe. as Cicero loueth hym selfe. Cicero diligit se. And lyke wyse Reminiscitur sui. fauet sibi. loquitur secum. Orels an other mans dede to them. and comōly after one of these. iij. cōiunctions, vt, ne, and, q. orels the infinitiue mode. as, Rogat te, vt uenias ad se, or venire ad se.

Dicit q obliuisceris sui, or te obliuisci sui.

¶ And whan the dede of the thirde person passeth i to a thyng, longyng to hym, or possessed of hym, we muste vse the possessiue suus. as Cicero remembreth his clientis. Cicero meminit clientum suorum.

Cicero

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Cicero looked to his owne businesse.
Cicero prospexit rebus suis.

Of the infinitiue mode.

Cupio spaciari solus. why is solus here the nominatiue after the infinitiue mode? For the infinitiue mode, that cometh after a verbe, if hit be the dede of the person that goeth before the verbe, it may haue suche case after hym, as that person standeth in. as I couet to ryde alone.

Cupio equitare solus.

And if it be the dede of an other persō, it must haue before hym, expressed or vnderstāde, an accusatiue, to signifie the pson. as I cōmaūde the, to lye alone.
Iubeo te cubare solum.

And if suche an infinitiue haue a datiu before hym it is a reason of the other verbe, and nat of the infinitiue mode. as, Permitto tibi dicere.

¶ Delectat me viuere ruri. what is the noiatiue to delectat? The infinitiue viuere, with that that is ioyned with hym. why so? For these thryde persons iuuat, decet, delectat, oportet, may haue for theyr nominatiue an infinitiue mode, with that, that is ioyned with hym, and also an accusatiue aff them. as Iuuat me incumbere literis.

Except oportet that hath no accusatiue after hym.

¶ Iuuat euasisse hoc malum. why is that, that standeth for the noiatiue set after the verbe? For whan so euer the infinitiue standeth for the noiatiue before the verbe, it is wont alway in spekyng to be put after it. as, Delectat viuere in patria.

Oportet prospicere in futurū. Cōtiget ducere vxorē.
Miserum est semper timere mortem.

Verbes lyke impersonals.

Of verbes absolutes, there be some that be referred other to god, or to some worde of theyr owne signification, and therefore comonly they

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haue but the thyrde person singular . as, *Pluit*, for *deus pluit*, or *pluuia fit*. And lyke to these be *tonat*, *ningit*, *grandinat*, *fulminat*, *gelat*, *lucescit*, *vesperascit*. &c.

Verbes absolutes.

Quid facis? *Scribo*. what maner of verbe is *scribo* in this spekyng? A verbe neutre absolute. why? For generally euery verbe standyng in a reason, as answering to one of these questions, what do I, what doest thou, what doeth he? may be a verbe absolute. as *Amo*, *scribo*, *loquor*, *seruio*. if they stande, as answering to any of these sayd questions.

Impersonals with a datiuue.

Non vacat mihi ludere. why is *mihi* the datiuue case? For these thyrde persons neutres, *Accidit*, *contingit*, *euenit*, *competit*, *placet*, *libet*, *licet*, *expedit*, *liquet*, *patet*, *constat*, *sufficit*, *uacat*, as, *Contingit oppetere*, *Vacat scribere*, haunyng an infinitiue for theyr nominatyue, may haue a datiuue after them. as, *Contingit tibi ducere vxorem*.

Sum with a genitiue.

Hic ager est Pauli. why is *Pauli* the genitiue? For this verbe, *Sum es fui*, is construed transitiuely with a genitiue, of the worde that followeth hym, and that hath this syllable *is* or *es*, ioynd to it in the ende. as, *This is Georgis boke*. *Hic codex est Georgij*. Also with a datiuue, as whan it is expounded by *habeo*. as, *Est mihi nouerca*. for *hæo nouercam*.

Verbes with an ablatiue.

Palleo timore. why is *timore* the ablatiue case? For the word standyng as cause, for whom or by whom, after all maner of verbes, maye be put in the ablatiue, without a preposition, or els in the accusatiue with *ob* or *propter*, as

Calco

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Caleo igni et propter ignē. Palleo et frigeo timore.
Tremo frigore. Mendico egestate.

Non largior penuria. Non maneo or a beo pudore.

Of adiectiues of price.

PLuris vendidi q̄ emi. why is pluris the genitiue?
For of adiectiues there ben. viij. whiche, if they
stande as price, and haue none appellatiue with
them: must be put in the genitiue. and they be these,
tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, quantiuis, quātilibet,
quanticunq; and tantidem. as, Quanti emisti. Plu-
ris constitit. But if they haue any appellatiue with
them, they must be put in the ablatiue. as, Quanto
precio metiris. Tanta summa emi.

Except tantidem, the whiche hath no ablatiue.

Propre names of townes.

Profectus est Eboracum. why is Eboracum the ac-
cusatiue case? For whan so euer after any verbe
cometh the propre name of any towne in the, si-
gnification to a place, or answerynge to this questiō,
whyther, it shall comonly be put in the accusatiue
case, without a preposition. as, Eo Romam.

And rus and domus be lyke wyse vsed. as

Eo domum. Eo rus.

¶ Veni Roma. why is Roma the ablatiue case? For
whan the propre name of a towne cometh after a
verbe, that hath the signification as fro a place, or
answereth to this question, fro whens, it shalbe put
in the ablatiue without a preposition. as

Veni Roma, Tarento.

Also we say, Veni rure, domo.

Lyke wyse if they signifie by a place. as

Transiui Roma, Tarentino, rure, domo.

¶ Seuerus imperator mortuus Eboraci. why is Ebo-
raci the genitiue case? For whan the propre name of
a towne cometh after a verbe, that hath the signifi-
cation at a place, or answereth to this questiō where,
if it be

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if it be the first declination or the secunde, and the synguler nombre, it shalbe put in the genitiue case, as Fui Romę, Tarenti, with these. v. nownes domi, humi, militię, belli, foci. If the townes name be the plurel nombre, or any other declination, it must be put in the ablatiue. as

Fui Athenis, Sulmone, Neapoli.

And one nowne in the datyue, Ruri.

Personals somtyme impersonals.

Poenitet me vidisse. why is me th accusatiue case? For these. vi. verbes, penitet, tedet, miseret, miserescit, piget, and pudet, whan they stande as personals, and haue an infinitiue before them for their noiatiue case, than they may haue an accusatiue aff them. as Poenitet me videre hec mala. But ofte tyme they lacke an infinitiue or an other thyng for a nominatiue. and than they be called impersonals, and be construed with a genitiue and an accusatiue also of dyuerse thynges. as, Poenitet me erroris.

¶ There be many special constructions of verbes beside these called ideomata, the which shalbe shewed after.

Of chaūgyng gerūdiues of verbes actiues into participles passyues.

THe participle in dus hath somtyme the signification of the present. as amādus beyng loued. But the vse of it is most in obliques. And somtyme it hath the signification of the future. as Amandus to be loued.

¶ But here is to be knowen that gerūdiues haūng an accusatiue case aff them may be sayd by the participle in dus, if the englisse be tourned passiuely. and the accusatyue ioyned with the sayd participle in suche case as the gerundiue was.

And that somtyme by the present significatiō of the participle on this wyse. By the gerūdiue in di. I was
let

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let to day by the besynes of wrytyng letters. Impedi-
ebar hodie occupatione scribendi lras. And by pre-
sent signification of the participle in dus. I was let
to day by besynes of letters beyng wryten.

Impediebar hodie occupatione lrarum. scribendarū

¶ And by the gerūdiue in do. Lernyng these pceptis
thou mayst profyte. Discēdo hęc precepta proficias.

By the present signification of the participle. as

These preceptis beyng lerned thou mayst profite.

Discendis his pceptis proficias.

¶ And by the gerundiue in dum. In gyuyng of thā-
kes this chaūced me. Inter agendum grās hoc mihi
contigit. And by the p̄sent signification of the par-
ticiple. In tyme of thankes beyng gyuen, this chaū-
sed me. Inter agendas gratias hoc mihi contigit.

¶ Agayn by the future signification
of the participle, thus.

¶ By the gerundiue in di. we shall haue liberte to
morowe to eate flesshe. Erit nobis cras libertas co-
medendi carnē. And by the future significatiō of the
participle. we shall haue liberte to morow of flesshe
to be eatē. Erit nobis cras libertas comedēde carnis.

¶ By the gerūdiue in do. I shal haue besynes to mo-
row in redyng poetys. Cras erit mihi negocium in e-
narrando poetas.

And by the futur significatiō of the participle, thus.

I shall haue besynes to morowe in poetis to be red.

Cras erit mihi negotium in poetis enarrandis.

¶ By the gerūdiue in dū. we shal go to morow to ge-
ther nuttis. Ibimus cras ad colligendum nuces.

And by the futur significatiō of the participle.

we shall go to morow for nuttis to be gethred.

Ibimus cras ad nuces colligendas.

Construction of certayn prepositions.

Vsq.

¶ Some prepositions haue special cōstructiō, as vsq:

E

whiche

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whiche hath with hym som other p̄position. as Vsq̄
in pamphiliam. Vsq̄ ad Taurum. Vsq̄ ad festum.
Except propre names of townes, and rus and dom⁹,
with the whiche it is ioyned comonly alone. as
Romam vsq̄. Neapolim vsq̄.

Tenus versus.

¶ These. ij. tenus and versus, agaynst the nature of
prepositions, come after the wordes that they be cō-
strued with. as, Romam versus. Pube tenus. And cū
sontyme is lykewyse set. as, Qui cum. quibus cum.
mecū. tecum. secum. nobiscum. vobiscū. And versus
with wordes, that be nat propre of townes, is often
tyme ioyned with ad or in. as, Ad occidētem versus.
In Italiā versus. And oftē tyme without. as, Italiā
versus nauigatur⁹ erā. Ananū versus profecti sum⁹.
And tenus is ofte tymes cōstrued with the genitiue,
but euer in plurel nōbre. as, Aurium tenus. Crurium
tenus. And with the ablatiue both singular and plu-
rell. as, Pube tenus. Pectoribus tenus. Verbis tenus.

Construction of certayn interiections.

H Ei mihi. why is mihi the datyue case, for these
interiections, hei and veh, be construed with a
datiue. as, Hei mihi. veh tibi.

¶ And heu with an accusatiue. as, Heu stirpē inuisā.
Sontyme both heu and hei with an nominatiue. as
Heu pietas. hei misera.

¶ Proh is construed with a nominatiue and an accu-
satiue. as, Proh Iuppiter. proh dolor.
Proh deum atq; hominum fidem.

¶ O may be cōstrued with a noiatiue case. as, O for-
nati, quorū iam menia surgūt. O ego ne possem. with
an accus. as, O fortunatos. And with a vocatiue, but
than it is an aduerbe of spekyng to. as, O Melibee.

Of copulatyues ioynnyng diuers cases.

¶ Emi equum centum denarijs et pluris. why hath
nat the coniunction copulatiue here lyke cases? For
sontyme

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sometime the proprete of wordes let copulatiues and disiunctiues to couple case. as, *Emi equum centum nummis et pluris. Fui Rome et Thebis.*

Figures of constructions be Eclypsis, zeugma syllepssis, prolepsis, and Enallage.

Eclypsis.

¶Whan no worde lacketh in a reason, to persite construction of wordes, than the reason may be called hole and iuste.

¶Whan any worde lacketh due to construction, if it for more shortnes be leste out by the comon custome of spekyng of authors because it may be vnderstande of other wordes in the reason: than the reason may be called figurate: and the figure is called eclypsis. as *Lego Virgilium*. where to the persitnes of construction must nedes be vnderstande ego.

¶There be customably vnderstande in laten tonge, wordes of al partes. Nownes, as after the relatyue *q*, and pronownes relatives, that is reherfed of the reason before, and in the same case gendre nombre, and person, that the article or the relative is in. as *Virgilius recitat, quē cupio videre*. where after *quē* is vnderstande *Virgilium*. And, *Audio Virgiliū, qui longe prestat ceteris poetis*. where after *qui*, is vnderstande *Virgilius*.

And in this maner the figurate is comonly vsed: the hole but seldome: except a speciall cause.

¶Also after this interrogatyue *quis*, in the masculine gendre, often tymes is vnderstande other homo or deus, after as the sentence requyreth. as, *Quis currit*: for *quis homo currit. Quis mūdum creauit* for *quis deus*.

¶Also before suche verbes, *pluit, tonat, luce scit*, is vnderstande other deus, as *pluit*, for *deus pluit*, or els som word of their significatiō. as *pluuia tonitru lux*.

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¶ Also there be customably vnderstande pronotnes as before al verbes of the first and secūde pson: these noinatiues, Ego, tu, nos, & vos, as scribo. where is vnderstāde ego. Scribimus. where is vnderstāde nos. And in this maner, the figurate is more vsed thā the hole: except for sum certayn specialte. somtyme ille, or some of lyke signification. as, Didimus est medicus, et tamen scribit pueris, for tamen ille, or idem, or is scribit pueris.

And verbes often tymes be vnderstāde, specially the verbe Sum, almost in all modes, tenses, nōbres, and persons: except the imperatiue. as Omnia uanitas. where is vnderstād sunt. Quis omnia uanitas. where is vnderstande sint. Hinc mihi prima mali labes. where is vnderstande erat. Promisi me ultorem. where is vnderstande futurum esse or fore.

¶ Also i answeryng to questiōs. if we answere nat by an expressed verbe, there must nedes be vnderstande the verbe that is in the question. as to this question. Quis scripsit hec? if he be answered Thomas: there must be answered, scripsit. But if the verbe in the interrogatiue or axying be the fyrst person, it must i answeryng be vnderstande in the secūde pson. as Quot versus scripsi? If it be answered by an other, decem. there must nedes be vnderstande, scripsisti. And if the verbe in axying be the secunde person, it must be vnderstande in the first: as in this question. Quot annos natus es? If it answered, decē, there must be vnderstande, natus sum.

¶ Quem vocas? Nicolaum. why is Nicolaum the accusatiue case? For euer the casual wordes in the answeryng must be put i lyke case to them that they answereth to, in the axying. as, Quē recitas? Virgiliū. Except the verbe be diuerly cōstrued with the wordes, in the axynge, and in the answeryng. as Emisti ne tanti? Imo vilius vel duplo.

Damnatus

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Damnatus nees furti: an sacrilegij: Imo utroq;
Cuius est hic liber? Meus, and nat mei.

¶ Also before verbes of the subiunctiue mode be oft tymes is vnderstād, this imperatiue fac with the cōiūction vt: as mittas, for fac mittas, or fac vt mittas. And somtyme the cōiūction only. as Velim mittas. Careat successibus opto: for vt mittas, vt careat.

¶ Also participles be vnderstād: as wher. ij. nownes or a pronowne and a nowne be put i the ablatiue of consequence, without any other participle must nedes be vnderstande this participle, ens: though it be out of vse. as Cēsare et Libulo cōsulibus, for entibus cōsulib⁹. And i this maner the figurate is only i vse.

¶ Also p̄positions seruyng to the ablatiue ofte tyme be vnderstād these, a, cum, e orex, pro, and in. as Alcibiades intestino malo patria liberata, for ab intestino malō. and Duo iuuenes candidis equis apparuerunt, for cū candidis equis. And, Procijsce tela manu sanguis meus, for e manu. And, Multum et ille et terris iactatus et alto, for in terris in alto.

Zeugma.

¶ Somtyme. ij. or mo lyke sētēces be closed togeder with one verbe, adiectiue, or participle singuler: whiche is vnderstāde in euery clause, and set out but in one, and agreeth with som word of the same clause. as, Cicero scribit, et Homerus, et Virgilius. Catullus erat doctus et Horatius.

And this maner of spekyng is figurate, and the figure is called zeugma.

Syllepsis.

¶ Somtyme diuerse clauses, that is to say, hauynge wordes of diuers gēdre, nōbre, and person, be closed with one verbe: adiectiue or participle: the whiche if it be singuler must euer agre with the next propre or appellatiue, or noiatiue case. as, Tu quos ad studiū, atq; vsum formabis agrestem.

E ;

Vtinam

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Vtinam, aut hic furcus, aut heremita facta sit.

Hic illius arma hic curus fuit.

But if the adiectiue or participle be plurell, it muste agree in gendre and person, with the moost worthy of the wordes, in dyuerse claufes.

¶ And of gendres the masculyn is more worthy thā the femynine. And of persons, the first is more worthy than the secūde or the thyrde, and the secūde is more worthy than the thyrde.

Example of gendres.

Pater et mater mortui sunt.

Examples of persons.

Ego et tu discimus. Tu et ille discitis.

¶ And lyke wyse in one clause, in the secūde appositione cōstruction, if the nominatiues be of dyuers persōs. the verbe must agre with the more worthy. as, *Ego Thomas scribo.* And this maner of spekyng is figurate, and the figure is called syllepsis.

¶ Also many other wayes in. ij. claufes, wordes of the one be wont to be lefte out, the whiche nat with standyng to the supplyeng of perfite cōstruction, must nedes be repeted of the other. as, *multi mortales pe ste periere.* Plures ferro cecidere, for plures mortales. *Sol auget ventos et comprimit,* for *cōprimit vētos.* *Est doctior q̄ ego,* for *q̄ ego sum.* *Scribit melius q̄ ante,* for *q̄ ante scribebat* or *scripsit.* But specially suche a wo-*de* is vnderstāde, whan claufes be ioyned with wordes that answere to gedre. as *tantus, quantus.* *Nō modo sed etiā. Tam, quā. Ita sic. Adeo vt* with suche other. Examples. *Tantū reposui quantum tu,* for *tu reposuisti.* *Non modo nobis inuidet, sed etiam tibi,* for *tibi inuidet.* *Sic viuit vt ego,* for *ego viuo.* *Tam est lactis abundans q̄ pecoris,* for *pecoris abundans.*

And in all these supplyenges, whan the worde that is vnderstāde is one in al accidentes with the worde that

that is set out in the reasō, the figure is called zeugma. And if it be diuerse gendre, nombre, and pson, mode or tense. It is syllepsis.

Prolepsis.

¶ Whan the worde plurell that goth before in generalte must nedes be vnderstande in the parties that folowe, the figure is called prolepsis. as, Aquile volant, altera ab oriente, altera ab occidente. where muste nedes be vnderstande twyse aquila, to suffyll construction. Nos scribimus, tu versus, ego profam. where is vnderstande, scribis and scribo. Duorū fratrum, alter indoctus, alter doctus. where is twyse vnderstande frater.

Enallage.

¶ Authours also put sometyme one parte of speche for an other. and thā the speche is figurate: and the figure is called enallage. as a nowne for an aduerbe. as, Sole recens orto. And sublime volat, for recenter and sublimiter.

¶ And a pronowne for a nowne. as, Non ea vis animo, for tanta or talis. And, Quætua humanitas est, for qualis.

¶ A verbe for a nowne. as, Scire tuum nihil est, for scientia.

¶ A participle for a nowne. iiii. wayes, whan they be vsed for appellatiues. as, Cupiens litū. Fugiens laborem. whan they receyue comparation: as doctus, doctior. whan they take comparison other wyse thā theyr verbe receyueth. as, Docco indoctus.

¶ A preposition for an aduerbe: as post for postea: and ante for antea.

¶ An aduerbe for a nowne. as, Sic vita erat, for talis. Genus vnde latinū, for a quo. Hinc ille lachryme, for ex hoc. And for a cōiunctiō: as cum, whan tamen foloweth. as, Cum preuideris, tamen non cauisti.

¶ A cōiunction for an aduerbe, as quidē for profecto or certe.

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or certe. And somtyme one kynde, that is vnder one part for an other kynd of the same part, as an appellatiue for an adiectiue. as, Dardana fuscitat arma, for Dardania.

¶ And one pronowne for an other. as, Viriute felices quibus est fortuna peracta iam sua, for vestra.

¶ And an absolute for an actiue. as Ardebat Alexim, for amabat.

And an actiue for an absolute, or a passyue. as Sistent amnes terreque dehiscunt: for stant or sistuntur.

¶ And often the pters of verbes neutres absolutes, that be taken of doying of place supply a significatio passyue. as, Iuit: he is gone. Venit: he is come. Surrexit: he is ryfen.

¶ A ptciple passyue for an actiue. as tacit⁹ for tacēs.

¶ One preposition for an other. as Multa super Priamo, for de Priamo.

¶ Aduerbes of place for aduerbes of tyme. as Hic and ibi for tunc.

¶ A coniunction copulatiue for a disiunctiue. as Subiectisq; vrere flammis, for subiectisve.

¶ And somtyme one accident for an other. as case for case. as, Proijce tela manu sanguis meus, for mi. It celo clamor, for ad cælum.

¶ One gēdre for an other. as validi silices: for valide.

¶ One nombre for an othes. as, Mediosq; ex hoste recepti. for medijs ex hostib⁹. and pars volucres facte.

¶ One person for an other. as, Omnesaque que super celos sunt, for estis.

¶ One mode for an other. as, Facile omnes perferre ac pati, for perferebat, and patiebatur.

¶ One tense for an other. as, Accedo ad pedissequas, que sit rogo. for accedebā and rogabā, or accessi and rogavi. and, Samia mihi mater fuit, for erat.

Finis.

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Cum priuilegio a rege indulto.



